

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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INTERNATIONAL BANK CARD CONFERENCE IN BEIJING

OW161141 Beijing XINHUA in English 1101 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- More than 200 bankers from 15 countries today attended an international bank card conference here, the first of its kind ever held in China. The internationally popular bank cards not only help banks to strengthen their ties, but provide convenience for customers, merchants and tourists.

China's credit card and travelers cheque services just started a few years ago, but the business volume has been growing rapidly, according to President of the Bank of China (BOC) Wang Deyan. The 1984 figure was double the 1983's and the volume this year will be even greater, he said. At present, credit cards are accepted by some 300 units in 70 Chinese cities, Wang said.

President of Mastercard International Inc., Russell Hogg, who organized the conference, told participants that the Mastercard card is accepted in 165 countries and regions throughout the world with over 100 million cardholders. Nanyang Commercial Bank Ltd., a member of the BOC group in Hong Kong and Macao, joined Mastercard International last year, Wang said.

Chen Muhua Meets Officials

OW161916 Beijing XINHUA in English 1522 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese State Councillor Chen Muhua met with representatives from a number of countries and regions taking part in the annual meeting of the Mastercard International Inc. here this evening. At present there are more than 300 places in China accepting the organization's credit cards for cash and direct purchase.

Present at the meeting were Russell Hogg and Richard Rosenberg, president and chairman of the inc. [sentence as received] Among the representatives was also former British Prime Minister Edward Heath. Host and guests all expressed the hope for further growth of credit card business in China. Afterwards the Bank of China gave a reception welcoming all participants of the annual meeting which opened here this morning.

ZHAO ZIYANG MEETS FOREIGN SCHOLARS 13 SEP

OW131454 Beijing XINHUA in English 1435 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with seven noted foreign scholars who came to attend the forum on prospects of peace and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region, here today.

The guests came from the United States, Britain and Ireland. Among them was John Lewis, chairman of the International Strategic Institute at Stanford University and director of the Stanford Center for International Security and Arms Control. During the 90-minute meeting, Zhao said that peace and cooperation in the Asia-Pacific region is becoming increasingly a matter of concern. He hoped the important forum would be a success.

At the request of the guests, the premier briefed them on China's economic reform. He said that China has invigorated its economy greatly in both urban and rural areas, and is enjoying record prosperity, thanks to the reform over the past few years. "The Chinese people have understood the correctness of the central policy and are confident in the bright future of the country," he said.

With the development of economic reform, Zhao said, China's economy will expand in a sustained and stable manner.

The forum, which started September 11, is to close tomorrow. It was sponsored by the China Institute of International Affairs and the Stanford Center for International Security and Arms Control.

LI PENG MEETS GUESTS FROM DPRK, NETHERLANDS

OW162242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1505 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Vice Premier Li Peng, met with guests from Korea and the Netherlands on separate occasions here this afternoon.

While meeting the Korean delegation from Kim Hyong-chik Teachers' University, Li Peng and Choe Kum-sun, head of the delegation, briefed each other on the educational developments in their own countries. During its stay in Beijing, the delegation on behalf of the university will sign an exchange program with the Beijing Normal University. Later in the afternoon, Li Peng met and had a friendly talk with David de Wied, president of the Royal Netherlands Academy of Sciences, and his wife.

ISLAMIC COOPERATION MEETING OPENS IN NINGXIA

OW151612 Beijing XINHUA in English 1557 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Yinchuan, September 15 (XINHUA) -- An Islamic international meeting to discuss and sign contracts concerning economic and technical cooperation opened in this capital of the Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region today.

More than 500 people, including foreign diplomats of some Islamic countries in China and business leaders from Egypt, Pakistan, the United States, France, Japan, Belgium, Denmark and other countries as well as representatives from other parts of China are attending the 10-day meeting. Ningxia is inhabited by 1.32 million Moslems.

The host has prepared a list of 117 projects in which it intends to import capital, technology and equipment or export technology and labor service. At the opening ceremony, Haji Rossain Hei Boli, chairman of the regional government said China's policy of opening to the rest of the world has brought the ties of Chinese Moslems with the Moslem world at large to a new stage. He said Ningxia welcomes foreign investment, especially in the mining of its high quality coal reserves and development of such sectors which can use locally available energy resources. His regions is willing to offer to the Moslem brothers abroad technology and labor services in civil engineering, machinery manufacture, metallurgy, cement production, new-type building materials, sand control, afforestation, animal husbandry, food processing and rice, wheat, fruit, melon and vegetable cultivation, he said. With three million hectares of grassland and abundant deposits of coal, gypsum and other minerals, Ningxia began to forge lines of economic cooperation with foreign countries in 1982. The region has established Islamic International Trust and Investment Corporation and the Islamic International Economic and Technical Cooperation Corporation.

The principal secretary for Asia of the Muslim World League, Mohammad Afzal Cheema, also spoke at the opening ceremony.

PRC DELEGATE SPEAKS AT GENEVA PALESTINE MEETING

OW121858 Beijing XINHUA in English 1844 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Geneva, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The second international meeting of the non-governmental organizations on the Palestine question today, reiterated that the Palestine Liberation Organization is the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

In a statement, the representatives called for an international conference for peace in the Middle East under the auspices of the United Nations and urged the United States and Israel to change their passive attitude towards such a conference. About 150 people from various countries attended the meeting which closed here today. They discussed the situation in the occupied Arab territories and the peace in the Middle East. Many speakers at the four-day meeting denounced the policy of aggression and expansion carried out by Israel and its practices of racial discrimination in the occupied territories and called for the withdrawal of all Israeli troops.

In his speech, Dai Guanghe from the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries said that the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion has not only brought untold sufferings to the Palestinian people and the occupied Arab territories, but also seriously endangered peace and stability in the Middle East. "The Chinese people deeply sympathize with the Palestinian people in their sufferings, firmly support the just struggle of the Palestinian and Arab peoples, and strongly condemn the Israeli policy of aggression and expansion," he said.

PENG CHONG ATTENDS BEIJING SPORTS CEREMONY

OW161933 Beijing XINHUA in English 1457 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Thousands of Chinese fans applauded and cheered when some 70 acrobats and judges marched into the Capital Stadium during the opening ceremony of the Fifth Sports Acrobatics World Cup here this afternoon.

Xu Yinsheng, vice-minister of China's State Physical Culture and Sports Commission and chairman of the organizing committee, expressed his warm welcome to all the athletes and judges. He also extended his gratitude to the International Federation of Sports Acrobatics (IFSA) for granting China the right to host the tournament.

When addressing the opening ceremony, IFSA President Stoil Sotirov extended his thanks to the organising committee for the efforts deployed in the organisation and for the preparation of sports sites and accommodation for the participating delegations.

Also present at the opening ceremony were Peng Chong, vice chairman of the Standing Committee of China's National People's Congress and Kure Becker, vice president of IFSA Executive Committee.

China is the first Asian country ever to hold the World Cup tournament of sports acrobatics. While all the former tournaments were held in Western countries.

TIKHVINSKIY NEW HEAD OF PRC FRIENDSHIP SOCIETY

OW140730 Beijing XINHUA in English 0650 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Well-known Soviet Sinologist Sergey Tikhvinskiy has been elected chairman of the Central Council of the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Society. According to an IZVESTIYA newspaper report today, Tikhvinskiy was elected Thursday at a Central Council meeting which also discussed the Soviet-Chinese society's activities at present and in the future.

Tikhvinskiy is a member of the Presidium of the Soviet Academy of Sciences and president of the Diplomatic Academy of the Soviet Foreign Ministry. He had visited China many times and written a number of books on modern Chinese history.

QU WU RECEIVES SOVIET FRIENDSHIP DELEGATION

OW120734 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- President of the China-Soviet Friendship Association Qu Wu met with a visiting Soviet tourist group here today.

The 15-member group sent by the Soviet People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries and the Soviet-Chinese Friendship Association arrived here August 29 and will leave for home tomorrow. During their stay in China, the visitors have toured Beijing, Shenyang, Changchun, Harbin and Wuhan.

PRC PAVILION WELL RECEIVED AT MOSCOW EXHIBITION

OW142340 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1512 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Moscow, 12 Sep (XINHUA) -- The third international exhibition of public facilities and household equipment closed today in Moscow. The Chinese pavilion, with its many colorful exhibits, was given a warm welcome by the Soviet people. Within a period of 10 days, about 300,000 people visited the Chinese pavilion.

This international exhibition opened on 3 September with 25 countries participating. The Chinese pavilion had a floor space of 1,500 square meters exhibiting more than 3,800 light industrial products and handicrafts.

On 11 September, Vorotnikov, member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and chairman of the RSFSR Council of Ministers, Ryzhkov, member of the Politburo and member of the Secretariat of the CPSU Central Committee; and Yeltsin, member of the Secretariat and director of the Construction Department of the CPSU Central Committee visited the Chinese pavilion in the company of Li Zewang, Chinese ambassador to the Soviet Union and Cui Yushan, director of the Chinese pavilion.

During the exhibition, Soviet visitors came in an endless stream, warmly praising the Chinese exhibits. Many people said they did not realize China could produce so many high quality products. A teacher wrote the following message in the visitors' book: "These exhibits fully reflect the brilliant talents and history of thousands of years of Chinese workers." Also in the visitors' book, many people expressed their desire to further develop the friendly ties between China and the Soviet Union.

XINHUA COMMENTARY ON HANOI'S TRUE INTENTIONS

OW131950 Beijing XINHUA in English 1930 GMT 13 Sep 85

["Commentary: The True Intention of Hanoi" (by Huang Yuan) -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Hoang Tung, propaganda chief of Vietnam's Communist Party, said at a recent press conference there are only two avenues for Sino-Vietnamese relations: either the two countries continue on as antagonists, or China recognizes the status quo between Vietnam and Kampuchea, resulting in the normalization of ties. "We hope for a positive change in China's stance," Hoang said.

For a time, the Vietnamese authorities not only proposed secret talks with China, but also publicly promised it would strive for normalization. "The time has come for Sino-Vietnamese talks on normalization of relations," one official declared.

Well, like it or not, these words by Hoang Tung served to footnote the positive-sounding proposals of Hanoi. But in truth Hanoi's call for better relations with China is nothing more than an attempt to press China to accept Vietnam's occupation of Kampuchea, otherwise, the continued antagonism.

Sino-Vietnamese relations went sour when Hanoi set its jackboots on the soil of Kampuchea in pursuit of regional hegemonism. China resolutely opposed this action and Hanoi turned hostile toward the country that supported it in its protracted war with the United States. To all this, China, motivated by a wish to restore Sino-Vietnamese friendship and to bring peace and stability to the region, declared time and again that all other matters are open for discussion so long as Vietnam gives up its occupation of Kampuchea. If Hanoi continues its occupation, it is only natural that China will continue to shoulder its international duty to oppose Vietnam's policy of aggression and to support the resistance of the Kampuchean people. Under such circumstances, how can Sino-Vietnamese relations possibly be normalized, and how can there be any results from talks in whatever form between the two countries?

However, defying the principled position of China, which runs parallel to the spirit of U.N. resolutions on Kampuchea, Hoang Tung, in his recent press conference, claimed "China has no right to demand a Vietnamese military withdrawal from Kampuchea." But he also said that an early withdrawal of troops by Vietnam depends on whether or not China will change its position.

These are the peremptory remarks of an aggressor. First, the Vietnamese military occupation of Kampuchea is a gross violation of international law, therefore, every country that upholds justice has the right to demand that Vietnam pull out of Kampuchea. Second, if Vietnam is really sincere about "an early withdrawal of troops," it should do it as early as possible, not delay it until 1990, the year Hanoi chooses to start calling back its soldiers.

So, it is quite clear that Hanoi's time-table for withdrawing its troops is nothing but a trick for continuing its stay in Kampuchea so that it has enough time to shore up the Heng Samrin regime, which it installed. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service at 1439 GMT on 13 September, in a similar item, adds the following: "This intention was betrayed by Hoang Tung's remarks at the press conference: 'We are patiently waiting for this government (of Heng Samrin) to be recognized by all the people as an entity.' By saying that 'Vietnam wants to withdraw as early as possible, the key lies in China,' Hoang Tung was simply demanding that China recognize the Heng Samrin puppet regime as early as possible, and give up supporting the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea so that Vietnam can swallow Cambodia as early as possible and 'return home triumphantly.' Hoang Tung's remarks can serve as teaching material by negative example because they help people understand Hanoi's real intentions."]

BEIJING CAMBODIAN ON ASEAN-CGDK SETTLEMENT EFFORTS

BK131141 Beijing in Cambodian to Cambodia 1030 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Station commentary: "Sincere Efforts To Settle the Cambodian Issue"]

[Text] Since the beginning of this year, in order to find a political solution to the Cambodia issue, the ASEAN countries and the CGDK have once again made strenuous efforts that are being generally applauded by the international community. The 18th ASEAN foreign ministers conference in Kuala Lumpur on 8 July officially rejected the so-called five suggestions for a political settlement of the Cambodian problem raised by Vietnam early this year, and denounced Vietnam's lack of goodwill and stubborn attitude toward a political settlement of the issue.

In order to promote progress toward a settlement, the ASEAN countries were the first to propose indirect talks between the CGDK, as one party, and Vietnam and representatives of Heng Samrin, as the other party. This proposal demanded the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia, the establishment of a UN control commission, national reconciliation, UN-supervised elections, and the exercise of the right to self-determination. It was enthusiastically endorsed by all parties concerned with the sole exception of Vietnam, which denounced it as a ridiculous farce, an obstacle causing a deadlock.

On 15 August the Democratic Kampuchean [DK] side of the CGDK issued a radio statement saying that if Vietnam withdraws its troops, the DK is ready to find all means to settle the Cambodian problem. After winning this victory, Samdech Norodom Sihanouk would continue to be president of DK, and Cambodia would establish relations of friendship and peaceful coexistence with Vietnam. The statement once again showed the whole world DK's goodwill in settling the Cambodian issue through political means.

As for the international community, it is closely monitoring Vietnam's reaction. In this situation, the foreign ministers conference of the three Indochinese countries, held in Phnom Penh on 16 August, was forced to show some flexibility, declaring that the total withdrawal of Vietnamese troops -- previously set for 1995 -- will be moved up to 1990 instead, and deceitfully expressing that Malaysia's indirect talks proposal was worth studying. At the same time, this Vietnamese-staged conference, spurning the just call of the international community, insisted that the DK side be eliminated prior to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and prior to the national reconciliation, setting a continual obstacle to any political settlement of the Cambodian issue.

Samdech Norodom Sihanouk, president of DK, and Son Sann, prime minister of the CGDK, made separate statements on 20 August exposing Vietnam's maneuver aimed at splitting the CGDK and undermining the unity of the three factions in the struggle against the Vietnamese aggressors, and refusing to hold separate negotiations with Vietnam or the Phnom Penh authorities.

At the end of August, Samdech Sihanouk returned to Cambodia on his ninth visit to the homeland to receive the credentials of the new ambassadors from China and Bangladesh, and to chair a Cabinet meeting. The Cabinet issued a statement recalling the spirit of the Kuala Lumpur declaration, saying that it would be glad to hold indirect talks with Vietnam in order to make an important step toward a political settlement of the Cambodian issue. Moreover, on 24 August, DK Vice President Khieu Samphan signed a decision reshuffling the high-level leadership of the DK side, naming Khieu Samphan as president and Son Sen as vice president of the DK side, establishing a supreme command headquarters of the DK National Army with Son Sen as supreme commander, and naming retired Pol Pot as head of the higher institute for national defense.

The proposals and steps for a political settlement of the Cambodian issue put forth sincerely by the CGDK and the ASEAN countries are positive and constructive. However, Vietnam, which stubbornly persists in its aggression against and occupation of Cambodia, has made no positive reaction to them. During his recent visit to Indonesia, Nguyen Co Thach continued his deceptive ploy to fool the world, unmasking Vietnam's true colors of using talk to cover up its acts of aggression and expansion.

The 40th session of the UN General Assembly is not far away. The Cambodian issue remains an interesting issue for everybody. The sincere efforts of the CGDK and the ASEAN countries will win the sympathy and support of the majority of UN member countries while Vietnam, running counter to this current, will only make itself chastised and denounced once again by the world community.

PRC-BURMESE BORDER INSPECTION TALKS HELD

OW130840 Beijing XINHUA in English 0819 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 13 (XINHUA) -- A summary of the third session of the China-Burma Joint Boundary Inspection Committee was signed here today. The meeting was held here from September 5 to 13.

The Burmese delegation attending the session gave a banquet at the Burmese Embassy here last night to thank the Chinese side for its hospitality during the meeting.

HU YAOBANG, ITALY'S FORMICA TALK 15 SEP

OW151620 Beijing XINHUA in English 1609 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Hu Yaobang, general secretary of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee met here today with a delegation composed of Italian Socialist Party members in the parliament.

The delegation is headed by Rino Formica, member of the leading body of the Italian Socialist Party and leader of the Socialist group in the Italian Chamber of Deputies. In the cordial and friendly meeting, Hu described the Italian Socialist Party as being famous in both Italy and Europe, saying that "we are very pleased to have contacts with your party."

Formica told Hu that his delegation had held discussions with Chinese on issues of common concern and had identical or similar views on quite a number of issues.

Hu briefed the guests on China's economic reform, noting that it would not change China's socialist nature. China upholds two principles: first, public ownership remains dominant in the country's economy; and second, China keeps to the path of common prosperity, which prevents a polarization. China's policy encourages some areas and people to get well off first, as examples for others to follow in achieving common prosperity. The regulation of the socialist state apparatus also guarantees the socialist direction, he added. Hu Yaobang also talked about China's independent and peaceful foreign policy.

Formica forwarded to Hu Yaobang a letter from Bettino Craxi, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party and Italian prime minister, and Craxi's invitation for Hu to visit Italy. Hu expressed his thanks for the letter and the invitation, saying that he warmly welcomes Craxi to visit China. The meeting was followed by a dinner Hu gave in honor of the visiting delegation.

Among those present on both occasions was Qian Liren, head of the International Liaison Department of the CPC Central Committee. The visitors arrived here on September 12 for a visit to China as guests of the Association for International Understanding of China. President Li Yimang of the host association met and feted them that day. Qian Liren and Formica had talks yesterday.

FURTHER ON VISIT BY AUSTRIA'S KIRCHSCHLAEGERDeparts Beijing

OW150245 Beijing XINHUA in English 1235 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 15 (XINHUA) -- Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger and his wife left here for Xian by plane this morning in the company of Astronautics Industry Minister Li Xue. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang went to the state guesthouse to bid farewell to the Austrian president.

Zhao described the president's visit to China as a major event in the history of relations between the two countries. He expressed the belief that this visit would further the bilateral relations.

Kirchschlaeger said the visit was an unforgettable experience to all members of his party. He wished China still greater successes. Austrian Foreign Minister Leopold Gratz, Vice-Chancellor and Minister of Industry and Commerce Norbert Steger, and Minister for Education and the Arts Herbert Moritz are accompanying president on the trip.

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PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS
WESTERN EUROPE

Tours Chengdu 16 Sep

OW161848 Beijing XINHUA in English 1605 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Chengdu, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger, his wife, and their party visited Chengdu City of Sichuan Province, in the company of Gu Jinchi, vice governor of the province today. The city has formal ties of friendship with the Austrian city Linz.

The Austrian guests visited a plastic factory for producing woven plastic sacks. The production line imported from an Austrian firm was put into operation there last March. They also inspected peasants' biogas pits in Shuangliu County, and an embroidery factory, in addition to touring places of historical interest.

In the evening, Vice Governor Gu Jinchi gave a banquet in their honor. The Austrian president flew in from Xian, Shaanxi Province, this morning in the company of Li Xue, minister of astronautics industry.

Aviation, Investment Pacts Signed

OW121340 Beijing XINHUA in English 1332 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 12 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese and Austrian Governments signed two agreements here this afternoon -- one on civil air transport, and the other on promotion and mutual protection of investments. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang and Austrian President Rudolf Kirchschlaeger attended today's signing ceremony.

The first agreement was signed by Wu Xueqian, Chinese state councillor and foreign minister, and Leopold Gratz, Austrian minister of foreign affairs, on behalf of their respective governments. The investment pact was signed by Zheng Tuobin, minister of foreign economic relations and trade, and Norbert Steger, Austrian vice-chancellor and minister for commerce, industry and trade. Present on the occasion were Li Xue, Chinese minister of the astronautics industry, and Hu Yizhou, director-general of the Civil Aviation Administration of China, and Herbert Moritz, Austrian minister for education and the arts.

GHANA'S RAWLINGS ARRIVES FOR STATE VISIT

Welcomed By Zhao Ziyang

OWL61158 Beijing XINHUA in English 1138 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) — Jerry John Rawlings, head of state of the Republic of Ghana and chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council, was officially welcomed into Beijing at a ceremony presided over by Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang here this afternoon.

Rawlings, the first head of state from Ghana to visit China nearly in the past 20 years, arrived here this morning on a five-day state visit at the invitation of President Li Xiannian and Premier Zhao Ziyang. Today the national flags of China and Ghana fluttered over Tiananmen Square, and Beijing's major thoroughfare Changan Street was decorated with varicolored bunting.

As Chairman Rawlings accompanied by Cui Yueli, chairman of the Chinese Government reception committee and public health minister, drove to the plaza to the east of the Great Hall of the People, Premier Zhao stepped forward to shake hands and exchange greetings with him. A girl presented the chairman with a bouquet.

At about 6:00 hours p.m., the welcoming ceremony began with a 21-gun salute as the national anthems of both countries were played. Chairman Rawlings, accompanied by Premier Zhao, then inspected a guard of honor formed by men of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. Hundreds of youngsters assembled at the plaza waved flowers and streamers in honor of the distinguished guest.

Present were Vice-Chairman of China's National People's Congress Standing Committee Huang Hua and Deputy Chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army Xu Huizi.

Attending the ceremony were also Ghanaian Coordinator of Tribunals, Revenue Commissioners and Investigations Kwamena Ahwoi, Chairman of National Mobilization Committee Commodore (rtd) Steve Obimpeh and other Ghanaian guests who were accompanying the chairman on his visit.

Zhao, Rawlings on Cooperation

OWL61718 Beijing XINHUA in English 1706 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, September 16 (XINHUA) -- Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang gave a banquet welcoming Jerry John Rawlings, head of state and chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council of Ghana, here this evening.

In his speech Premier Zhao praised the gratifying successes the Ghanaian Government and people have achieved in recent years in their economic recovery and rejuvenation under the leadership of Chairman Rawlings. He said Ghana pursues a foreign policy of non-alignment, promotes African unity and cooperation and supports the people of southern Africa in their just struggle, thus playing an increasingly important role in West Africa and in Africa at large. Zhao said he was pleased to note that Ghana and many other countries are exploring ways of effectively developing their economies in the light of their respective actual conditions and have achieved positive results.

"We have also come to realize through positive and negative examples that only by formulating a development guideline and policy measures that are suited to China's actual conditions, can we guide our economic development along the path of healthy development," he added.

Referring to the situation in southern Africa, Zhao said so long as the South African authorities do not abandon racism and their policy of obstructing the independence of Namibia and subjecting their neighbors to aggression and threats, it can be predicted that the resistance of the South African people and the people of various African countries will never cease. The premier reaffirmed the Chinese Government's support for the just struggle of the southern African people.

Rawlings, the first head of state from Ghana to visit China in nearly 20 years, said the purpose of his visit is to reclaim the ties of friendship that began to be forged between the two countries in early 60s. He expressed the belief that his present commitment to strengthen these ties of friendship is firm.

Rawlings spoke highly of Ghana-China economic and technological cooperation, adding that: "In the next few days, we will discuss fully some areas of cooperation that are of immediate concern to us as well as set a firm basis for the longer term."

Rawlings also stressed the importance of strengthening South-South cooperation. He noted that the rivalry between the super-powers has generated the arms race which is now being extended from the bounds of the earth into the heavens. He said: "We in Africa feel particular grief about the absurdity of the billions spent on expanding mankind's destructive capacities, while over our continent the ravages of drought and famine have left millions in abject poverty and misery." The chairman expressed the belief that progress towards international peace and justice can be made on the basis of the five principles.

He also condemned South Africa's racist regime for its brutality and repression against the black majority and Namibian people, adding that "Africa is determined to eradicate apartheid."

Present on the occasion were Huang Hua, vice-chairman of the National People's Congress Standing Committee, and Rawlings' party. This afternoon Rawlings toured the Great Wall.

KUWAIT CONDEMNS IRAN FOR SEIZING FOREIGN SHIPS

LD142128 Beijing XINHUA in English 1915 GMT 14 Sep 85

["Kuwaiti/Complaint About Iran's Detention of Ships" -- XINHUA headline]

[Text] Kuwait, September 14 (XINHUA) -- Iran's detention of foreign ships in international waters was serious criticised today by Kuwaiti State Minister for Cabinet Affairs and Acting Foreign Minister Rashid 'Abid al-Aziz al-Rashid. He made the criticism when he summoned ambassadors of the five permanent member states of the U.N. Security Council to Kuwait, briefing them on the latest development in the Gulf region following Iran's detention and search of Kuwaiti and other commercial ships in the international waters of Hormuz Strait.

Al-Rashid said, while Kuwait is seriously seeking to ease the tension and puts an end to the destructive war, Iran is dangerously escalating the war. The Iranian actions against Kuwait, he affirmed, are considered as obvious violation to all international agreements, conventions and the principle of free navigation in international waters.

Al-Rashid stressed that the Iranian Government should realize that such measures threaten the interests of the whole world and not only the region's states.

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The acting foreign minister appealed to all countries of the world to shoulder their responsibility and to make full efforts to end up such practices threatening security and stability of the region and the whole world.

XINHUA SIGNS AGREEMENT WITH KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY

OW151400 Beijing XINHUA in English 0316 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Kuwait, September 15 (XINHUA) -- The Chinese XINHUA NEWS AGENCY (XINHUA) and the KUWAIT NEWS AGENCY (KUNA) signed an agreement on exchange of news services and bilateral cooperation between the two news agencies here today.

According to the agreement, XINHUA and KUNA will receive and use each other's international and domestic news services both in English and Arabic. KUNA will establish its branch in Beijing and send its correspondent there at an earliest date. The two sides have agreed to provide every possible help and convenience for their correspondents working in each other's country.

The agreement is the first of its kind between the Chinese and Kuwaiti news agencies. It will help establish friendly and cooperative relations between the two agencies on the basis of equality and mutual benefits.

The agreement was signed by Yang Fuchang, the Chinese ambassador to Kuwait, and Barges Hamoud al-Barges, the board chairman of KUNA, on behalf of the two sides respectively.

FURTHER ON CENTRAL COMMITTEE'S 4TH PLENARY SESSION

5-Year Plan Discussed

OW161359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0838 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- The 12th CPC Central Committee held its 4th Plenary Session in Beijing today. The session was presided over by Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun, members of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee was preceded by 4 days of preliminary meetings, which were attended by members and alternate members of the Central Committee. Attending the meetings as observers were members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and principal responsible persons of central party, government, and Army organs, and all provincial, autonomous regional, and municipal party committees who are not members of the three central leading organs. The meeting participants earnestly discussed a proposal for formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development and discussed readjustment of the composition of the central leading organs to further the succession of new members to old in the organs. After full discussion at the preliminary meetings, the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee today decided to submit the "proposal of the CPC Central Committee for formulating the Seventh 5-Year Plan for national economic and social development (draft)" to the national conference for deliberation.

There was full discussion at the plenary session on the partial readjustment of the composition of the central leading organs. Before the session, 64 members and alternate members of the CPC Central Committee asked to resign from the Central Committee so as to make it possible to promote cadres with both political integrity and professional competence and in the prime of their life to central leading organs. Among those asking to resign were Ye Jianying, member of the Standing Committee of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee; and Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Li Desheng, Song Renqiong, and Zhang Tingfa, members of the Political Bureau of the CPC Central Committee.

At the same time, many veteran comrades, including Huang Kecheng, second secretary of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, also requested to resign as members of the Central Advisory Commission and the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. In their letters of resignation to the Central Committee, these veteran comrades expressed their high sense of responsibility for the interests of the party and the people. They expressed their fervent hope and confidence that the readjustment in the three central leading organs will help carry forward the glorious traditions fostered in the party's protracted struggle and maintain the continuity of the line, principles, and policies formulated since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee highly praised the noble style of these veteran comrades. Many participants at the session said that the veteran comrades made contributions to the party and the people in the past. Today they have set examples for their successors by concrete deeds, thus contributing to the reform of the party and the state cadre system. They will be all the more respected and venerated by the whole party and the people of the whole country. The session today adopted amidst prolonged and thunderous applause letters of greetings to Ye Jianying and Huang Kecheng, who requested to resign from the central leading organs.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee also approved Comrade Xiao Han's request to relinquish his post in the party Central Committee.

Letter Salutes Ye Jianying

OW161616 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0748 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Letter of salutation to Comrade Ye Jianying from the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- Esteemed and beloved Comrade Ye Jianying: In the name of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we comrades attending the plenary session extend great respect and cordial regards to you!

As a youth, you took part in the democratic revolution led by Dr Sun Yat-sen and in the northern expedition during the first round of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC. In 1927, when Chiang Kai-shek and then Wang Jingwei betrayed the revolution, you determinedly joined the CPC at this critical juncture in the Chinese revolution, did much important work in bringing about the Nanchang uprising, and took part in and led the Guangzhou uprising. During the agrarian revolutionary war, you successively served as chief of the General Staff of the Central Military Commission and president of the Chinese Workers' and Peasants' Red Army School, and assisted Comrades Mao Zedong and Zhu De in directing the Red Army's victorious campaigns against enemy "encirclement and suppression."

On the Long March, you rendered outstanding meritorious service by waging a courageous and ingenious struggle against Zhang Guotao, who was plotting to endanger the Central Committee and the Central Red Army. On the eve of the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, you helped Comrade Zhou Enlai bring about the peaceful settlement of the Xian incident, which led to the second period of cooperation between the Kuomintang and the CPC. During the war of resistance against Japanese aggression, you successfully carried out the party's united front work in the Kuomintang areas.

After returning to Yanan, you served as chief of the General Staff of the Central Military Commission and joined in commanding the operations against Japan. After victory in the war of resistance, as a member of the CPC delegation, you waged a tit-for-tat struggle against the Kuomintang reactionaries who were plotting to launch a civil war. During the war of liberation, you presided over the work of the rear area commission of the party Central Committee, assisting the Central Committee in leading the nationwide people's war of liberation. After the peaceful liberation of Beijing, you served as the first mayor of the city. In the Army's southward march, you directed the campaign to liberate Guangzhou and Hainan Island and presided over the military and government work of the south China area.

Beginning in 1954, as one of the leaders of the Central Military Commission, you worked assiduously for the Army's regularization and modernization. During the "Great Cultural Revolution," you waged a resolute struggle against the Lin Biao and Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary cliques under extremely difficult and complicated circumstances. In February 1967, you joined other revolutionaries of older generation in vehemently denouncing the criminal activities perpetrated by Lin Biao, Jiang Qing, and their ilk to create disorder in the party and the Army. After the downfall of the Lin Biao counterrevolutionary clique, you again presided over the day-to-day work of the Central Military Commission as its vice chairman.

In October 1976, at the crucial moment when the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique conspired to usurp the party's supreme leadership, you bravely stepped forward. Together with other comrades, based on the opinions of most comrades in the Political Bureau, and representing the will of the party and the people, you smashed, in one blow, the Jiang Qing counterrevolutionary clique, thereby saving the party from a crisis.

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Since then, being one of the major prestigious leaders of the party and the state, you have made outstanding contributions to the formulation of the correct line of the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, to the progress of the socialist modernization drive in China, and to the promotion of peaceful reunification of the motherland. All these brilliant exploits show that you are a time-tested and loyal fighter of the communist movement in China, an outstanding proletarian revolutionary and military expert, as well as a prominent leader enjoying high prestige and commanding universal respect in our party, Army, and state.

At your request, in 1983, you resigned as chairman of the NPC Standing Committee. Now that you are seriously ill, you have again made your request to the party Central Committee to resign as member of the party's Central Committee and Military Commission, thereby resigning as member of the Central Committee's Political Bureau and its Standing Committee, and vice chairman of the Central Military Commission. The plenary session has approved your request. We are deeply convinced that your important historical contributions to the party and the state will be forever remembered by the whole party, the whole Army, and the people of the whole country.

Your devotion to the struggle for the cause of communism in China, the unusual revolutionary courage and resourcefulness that you displayed at the turning points in the complicated revolutionary struggle, and your noble qualities such as eagerness to learn and profoundly think, working hard, taking account of the overall interests, and uniting comrades, are forever the example for us to learn from. You can rest assured that the upcoming National Conference of Party Delegates will further realize the succession of the new to the old, and will make the party Central Committee more vigorous so as to become a headquarters capable of guiding the people throughout the country to constantly create a new situation in socialist modernization. The cause initiated with much difficulty by the proletarian revolutionaries of the party older generation will surely advance with more splendor.

Extending our communist respect.

The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th Central Committee of the Communist Party of China.

16 September

Letter Salutes Huang Kecheng

OW161811 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Letter of salutation from the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee to Comrade Huang Kecheng]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- Esteemed and beloved Comrade Huang Kecheng: On behalf of the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee, we comrades attending this plenary session wish to extend cordial regards and lofty respect to you!

In your early years, you plunged into the northern expedition. After the failure of the first great revolution, you actively participated in the armed struggle led by the party. You were an outstanding commander of the Chinese Workers and Peasants' Red Army and took part in the struggle to establish the Hunan-Hubei-Jiangxi revolutionary base area. You had many military exploits in all the wars against the "encirclement and suppression" campaigns in the Long March. After the commencement of the war of resistance against Japan, you, as one of the important high-level officers of the 8th Route Army, fought in Shanxi, Hebei, and Henan. Then you led your troops to the south, joined forces with a northbound unit of the New 4th Army, and established the connection between the base areas in northern and central China. When you were the commander of the 3d Division of the New 4th Army, you waged arduous struggles and finally consolidated and developed the anti-Japanese base area in northern Jiangsu.

In the period of the liberation war, you performed outstanding exploits in the struggles to liberate northeastern and northern China. In the early period after the PRC's founding, you led the work in Hunan Province. After that, you were the secretary general of the Central Military Commission, the chief of General Staff of the Chinese PLA, and a member of the Secretariat of the CPC Central Committee, making significant contributions to consolidating our national defense and promoting our Army's regularization and modernization. At the Lushan meeting in 1959, you and Comrade Peng Dehuai were subjected to wrongful censure and disciplinary measures. During the 10 years of chaos, you were attacked and persecuted once again at the hands of Lin Biao and the "gang of four," resulting in serious injury to your physical and mental health. However, you always had firm faith in the party and the communist cause.

Following the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee, you, as one of the principal responsible persons of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, did a great deal of very fruitful work in eliminating chaos and restoring order; in correcting unjust, false, and wrong cases; in reinstating and improving the party's discipline inspection work and rectifying party style; and in correctly appraising Comrade Mao Zedong's position and role in history. You are a tried loyal communist fighter and an outstanding leader of our party and Army. Your historical contributions will be remembered forever in the people's hearts.

You are characterized by a staunch proletarian party spirit, and neither follow anyone blindly nor agree to anything without giving its serious thought, but persist in the truth and are upright, just, and impartial. Whether in a high position or under adverse circumstances, you always devote yourself wholeheartedly to public interests and remain selfless and dauntless. Your lofty moral character will forever be an example for us to follow.

Because of health reasons, you have made the request that you no longer be a manager of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and, therefore, leave the position of the second secretary of that commission. The plenary session has granted your request.

We deeply believe that your brilliant revolutionary achievements and lofty revolutionary virtues will continue to stimulate the comrades in the whole party to work hard with one mind and strive to win new victories in our country's socialist modernization drive.

We extend to you our communist respects!

The 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee.

ADVISORY COMMISSION MEMBERS' RESIGNATION LETTER

OW161257 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0827 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Letter to the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee from 37 veteran comrades requesting to resign as members of the CPC Central Advisory Commission]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- To the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee: As the National Conference of Party Delegates will open soon, we sincerely request that this meeting approve our resignations as members of the Central Advisory Commission, so that the veteran comrades who recently stepped down from the frontline leading posts and who are younger than we are can join the Central Advisory Commission and continue to play their role as veteran comrades.

Our party's ultimate goal of struggle is the realization of communism. Our party's ranks of cadres should always serve as a combat force full of vigor and vitality. Phasing out lifelong tenure for the leading posts and making the ranks of cadres younger is an important strategic policy decision of our party, as well as the most important reform currently under way. The advisory system is but a transitional measure that will lead to the gradual abolition of the lifelong tenure system and will ultimately be replaced by a retirement system. In the past 3 years, as members of the Central Advisory Commission, under the leadership of the party Central Committee, we have accomplished something and done our share. Today, despite our undiminished aspirations, we veteran party members are experiencing a decline in our energy. Retiring from the Central Advisory Commission at this appropriate moment has great advantages. It will facilitate the accomplishment of the Central Advisory Commission's historic mission within 10 years, the immediate formulation of the rules for abolishing the lifelong tenure system for leading posts, and the successful application of these rules beginning with our generation. It will also permit large numbers of outstanding young, and middle-aged cadres with both ability and political integrity to assume leading posts, strengthen party leadership, and better shoulder the heavy historical task of building our great country.

Based on the above considerations, we completely support and firmly implement the Central Committee's important policy decision on reforming the cadre system. We are willing to take practical actions and do our share in our remaining years to accelerate the process of making our ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, more educated, and more professionally competent. We understand that retiring from the Central Advisory Commission is another meaningful turning point in the course of our revolutionary careers and that by no means does it signify an end. In the future, while enjoying our remaining years under the care of the party Central Committee, we will, as always, devote our energy and efforts to the success of the great, ongoing reforms, the triumph of the socialist modernization drive, and the realization of the communist ideal.

A number of enterprising and promising young and middle-aged cadres will be elected to the central leading organs of the party during the upcoming National Conference of Party Delegates. This is undoubtedly of great significance to enhancing the party's combat effectiveness and guiding our great cause to constantly advance along the Marxist-Leninist path. We veteran comrades take boundless satisfaction in this.

Extending our communist respect, Li Jingquan, Xiao Jingguang, He Changgong, Fu Zhong, Wan Yi, Wang Bicheng, Wang Shangrong, Ou Mengjue, Fang Zhichun, Shuai Menggi, Feng Xuan, Liu Xiao, Li Da, Li Zhen, Li Zhuoran, Li Chuli, Yang Shangkui, Yang Xianzhen, Zhang Su, Zhang Lingbin, Zhang Qilong, Zhang Weizhen, Fan Shiren, Li Tie, Zhou Yang, Zhou Li, Kui Bi, Zhong Hanhua, Zhong Qiguang, Yuan Renyuan, Xia Yan, Qian Zhiguang, Guo Huaruo, Huang Oudong, Zhan Caifang, Wei Wenbo, and Liu Junxiu (deceased).

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DISCIPLINE COMMISSION MEMBERS' RESIGNATION LETTER

OW161411 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0740 GMT 16 Sep 85

[Letter from 30 veteran comrades to the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee requesting to resign as members of the CPC Central Discipline Inspection Committee]

[Text] Beijing, 16 Sep (XINHUA) -- To the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee: The upcoming National Conference of Party Delegates is prepared to elect additional members and alternate members of the Central Committee, members of the Central Advisory Commission, and members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission based on the requirements for making the ranks of cadres more revolutionary, younger, more educated, and more professionally competent.

This is a great event in the political life of the party and the state. We express our sincere support for this important policy decision of the Central Committee.

We comrades have worked for 3 years in the present Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Under the party Central Committee's leadership, we have accomplished something and done our share to safeguard party discipline and rectify party style. As we are advanced in age now some of us are feeble and prone to illness and can no longer undertake arduous tasks, we sincerely request to resign as members of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission so that younger and outstanding cadres may be elected to the Central Discipline Inspection Commission.

In the arduous task and the struggle to effect a fundamental improvement in party style and in standards for social conduct, the Central Committee and the whole party have entrusted the Central Discipline Inspection Commission with heavy responsibilities. We are convinced that, with partial changes in its membership, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission will be reinforced and its work strengthened, and it will better ensure the smooth progress of various reforms and the vigorous development of our country's socialist modernization.

After we retire from the posts in the Central Discipline Inspection Commission, we will continue to show concern for the party's discipline inspection work and contribute our share to the party, the people, and to the great cause of communism.

Extending our communist respect, Huang Kecheng, Wang Congwu, Li Chang, Ma Guorui, Cai Shunli, Wang Ling, Wang Yaoshan, Wang Hefeng, Mao Duo, Zhu Shaoqing, Liu Ying, Liu Hansheng, Yan Kelun, Li Yao, Wu Xinquan, Zhang Haifeng, Chen Tan, Lin Yixin, Jin Zhaodian, Duan Yun, Rao Zhengxi, Xu Shenji, Guo Jian, Tang Yanjie, Huang Minwei, Cao Guanghua, Cao Youmin, Peng Ru, Tan Shenping, and Jian Xianren.

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BEIJING TV ON 4TH PLENARY SESSION, OTHER MEETINGS

HK161422 [Editorial Report] Beijing Domestic Television Service in Mandarin at 1100 GMT on 16 September begins its regular evening newscast with a 2.5-minute film clip on the 4th Plenary Session of the 12th CPC Central Committee held in Beijing on 16 September. During the film, the announcer is heard reading only the text of the communique. A number of top leaders including Peng Zhen, although not mentioned by the communique, are shown attending the session.

The film opens with a shot of a very large emblem of the CPC hanging on the heavy curtain on the rostrum of an unidentified auditorium. The emblem is flanked by 10 red flags. The film then gives individual close-up shots of the following five leaders sitting on the rostrum (in order of appearance): Hu Yaobang, Deng Xiaoping, Zhao Ziyang, Li Xiannian, and Chen Yun. No other leaders are shown sitting on the rostrum. The following shot shows that Deng Xiaoping is sitting in the center. Sitting on Deng's left are Zhao Ziyang and Chen Yun. Hu Yaobang is seen addressing the session.

The following leaders, although not mentioned by the announcer, are shown (in order of appearance) sitting in the first row of the auditorium: Bo Yibo, Wang Ping, Wang Shoudao, Wu Xiuquan, Liu Lantao, Peng Zhen, Xu Xiangqian, Ulanhu, Xi Zhongxun, Wei Guoqing, Li Desheng (in PLA uniform), Yang Dezhi (in PLA uniform), Song Renqiong, Hu Qiaomu, Deng Yingchao, Wan Li, Wang Zhen, Fang Yi, Yang Shangkun (in PLA uniform), Zhang Tingfa (in PLA uniform), and Ni Zhifu. The following leaders, not named by the announcer, are shown (in order of appearance) sitting in the second row of the auditorium: Chen Xilian, Yao Yilin, Chen Muhua, Gu Mu, Hao Jianxiu, Qin Jiwei (in PLA uniform), Deng Liqun, Chen Pixian, Qiao Shi, and Wang Bingqian. The following shots show Yang Chengwu sitting in the fifth row of the auditorium

After the report on the fourth plenary session, there is a 4-minute film clip on a joint letter sent by 64 older cadres requesting to resign from membership or alternate membership in the CPC Central Committee. The film shows the following leaders' handwritten signatures on the letter: Ye Jianying, Deng Yingchao, Xu Xiangqian, Nie Rongzhen, Ulanhu, Wang Zhen, Wei Guoqing, Le Desheng, Song Renqiong, and Zhang Tingfa.

This is followed by a 3.5-minute film clip on a joint letter sent by 37 older cadres requesting to resign from the party's Central Advisory Commission, and a 1.5-minute film clip on 30 older cadres' joint letter requesting to resign from the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. Next, there is a 2.5-minute film clip on the fourth plenary session's letter of greetings to "Comrade" Ye Jianying. The film contains a newsreel about Ye's unidentified activities. Then there is a 1.5-minute film clip on the plenary session's letter of greetings to "Comrade" Huang Kecheng. The film also contains a newsreel about Huang's unidentified activities.

This is followed by a 1.5-minute film clip on Bo Yibo addressing the Central Advisory Commission's 14 September session, and a 1.5-minute film clip on Wang Congwu and Wang Heshou addressing the Central Discipline Inspection Commission's 14 September session.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON MEASUREMENT LAW

HK161445 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 8 Sep 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Seriously Implement the Measurement Law"]

[Text] The measurement law of the PRC has been approved by the 12th Meeting of the 6th NPC Standing Committee and will come into force on 1 July 1986. The law provides a legal foundation for the management of measurement and provides the basic norms for our measurement work. Thus, the law will help strengthen the supervision and management of measurement.

Measurement is closely related to industrial and agricultural production, national defense construction, scientific research, domestic and foreign trade, and people's daily lives. Measurement constitutes an important part of the technical foundation for the national economy. Without the unification of the unit system in measurement, the economic order in society would be disturbed; production and circulation would not be conducted normal y; scientific experiments and research would encounter difficulties; and we would not be able to conduct any foreign trade or cultural and scientific exchanges with foreign countries. The promulgation of the measurement law is an important step for promoting the development of production, science and technology, and trade, and for protecting the interests of the state and consumers.

The core of the measurement law is to ensure the unification of the measurement unit system in the country. This is a basic national policy of all countries, and all governments have attached great attention to this. The measurement law stipulates that the legal measurement units should be based on the international unit system and that the measurement units of the old Chinese system and the British system should be used under greater restrictions and should be gradually abolished. The law also includes provisions that define the use of unified measurement units in the whole country. Thus, it ensures the in-depth implementation of our policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and also ensures the smooth development of economic and defense construction.

The fundamental purpose of the measurement law is to protect the state, the collectives, and individuals from being harmed by inaccurate and dishonest measurement. As the commodity economy in our country is developing rapidly, the disputes caused by measurements tend to increase. In the circulation of commodities, some people tend to practice fraud by means of measurement. They give short measures when selling things to customers, thus infringing on the interests of consumers. In the fields of medical services, safety installations, and environmental monitoring, many measuring instruments are in bad repair and are inaccurate. This seriously threatens the health and lives of the people and the security of their property. Therefore, the measurement law stipulates mandatory measures for the management of measuring instruments used for the settling of trade accounts, safety installations, medical services, and environmental monitoring. The state will announce a list of measuring instruments that are subject to mandatory management. The scope of mandatory management will vary from time to time in light of needs in the development of the national economy.

The implementation of the measurement law is a matter of great importance. The people's governments at all levels should pay close attention to it, and should strengthen their leadership over the implementation of the measurement law. They should adopt various forms to give publicity to the legal system concerning measurement among cadres and the ordinary people. It is necessary to perfect the administrative structure for managing measurement affairs. These administrative institutions should fully perform their functions of enforcing the law and should faithfully perform their duties of supervising and managing measurement. Governments should encourage and support the measurement administration departments; while the measurement administration departments should now begin to make good preparations for the enforcement of the measurement law, and should begin to formulate detailed regulations for the implementation of the measurement law.

RENMIN RIBAO COMMENTATOR ON OVERSPENDING PROBLEM

HK161508 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 14 Sep 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Party Style as Seen From Overspending"]

[Text] In the first half of this year, the administrative expenditure of Liaoning Province was out of control and increased by 40 percent over the same period of last year. After this was made public, LIAONING RIBAO analyzed the causes and XINHUA published articles on the overspending problem in Liaoning. There were three factors causing the overspending:

1. Various organs contended for the purchase of cars. The more expensive the cars, the more they wanted to buy. Some party, government, and mass organizations at the provincial and city levels bought 730 cars in the first half of this year. The increase in their expenditure amounted to 36 million yuan, 57 percent of which was in excess of their administrative budget.
2. There were too many overstaffed and overlapping organs, and party, government, and mass organizations were generally overstaffed. Meetings were numerous.
3. Many people went abroad on sightseeing trips or for study. Going abroad became a common practice.

Overspending in Liaoning was very serious in the first half of this year. In July, however, expenses were cut by a large margin and overspending dropped by 38.15 percent as compared with June.

This proves that as long as we take resolute measures to tackle the problem of overspending, we can definitely reduce administrative expenditure. The reasons for the overspending in Liaoning can also be found in other localities. Meetings are an example. In 1983, expenses for meetings throughout the country amounted to 330 million yuan. Such expenses increased by 100 million yuan in 1984. These figures are astonishing!

An abnormal situation can be seen in quite a number of localities. On one hand, they spend a lot of money when they are required to economize; on the other, they begrudge spending money on projects requiring investment. When discussing educational work, a leading comrade of the State Council pointed out that localities and departments should economize on their expenses in order to run industrial and commercial undertakings for the educational front. But what is the situation? An article in GANSU RIBAO said: Each school term, every teacher of the middle and primary schools of an enterprise is provided with one bottle of blue ink, one notebook for preparing lessons, and one ball-point pen refill (one pen casing should last for 5 years). However, this enterprise once held 15 meetings in a month and spent some 100,000 yuan. What a striking contrast!

Overspending reflects not only a financial problem, but also a problem of party style. At present, party rectification is being carried out. It has been stressed again and again that in the course of party rectification, it is necessary to carry out education in ideals and discipline, to oppose bureaucratism, and to correct the unhealthy trend of abusing power for personal gain. If practices like contending for buying cars, contending for going abroad, and using public funds for sightseeing and to give dinners for friends still exist or spread even after repeated correction and rectification, how can the masses appraise the results of correcting the unhealthy trends of cadres in the course of party rectification? How can we win their confidence and enjoy their support? This loss cannot be counted by tens of thousands of yuan or even hundreds of thousands of yuan. Therefore, while reducing administrative expenditures, we should take effective measures to solve the problem of party style. Leading organs and leading cadres should take the lead in cherishing ideals, observing discipline, halting unhealthy trends, and reducing administrative expenditures in order to display the results of party rectification.

CIRCULAR URGES CONSIDERATION OF URBAN CONSTRUCTION

OW150037 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1200 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Recently a joint circular was issued by the State Planning Commission and the Ministry of Urban and Rural Construction and Environmental Protection, urging all localities to take into consideration their urban construction programs in arranging key construction projects to ensure the smooth progress of these projects and, at the same time, to gain economic and social benefits without adverse effects on environmental protection.

The circular states: The overall urban construction programs for various localities approved by the people's governments at various levels are the basic blueprints for harmonious development of all aspects of urban construction. Should a construction project be built within the area covered by the urban construction program, the project site should be chosen in such a way as to be compatible with the urban construction program.

On one hand, the location should meet the requirements of the use and operations of the project; on the other, it should have no adverse effects on urban environment and on the city's rational layout and long-term development.

When examining and approving the proposal and design of a construction project, planning commissions at all levels should ask the opinion of departments in charge of urban planning at the same level. Urban planning departments at all levels should actively provide necessary information required for planning the state's key construction projects and do well in making the location of the project fit the urban construction program. In addition, departments concerned and local governments should make good plans for building basic and support facilities for the project in such a way as to fit the urban construction programs.

BIA CHUNGUANG INTERVIEWED ON COPYRIGHT RULES

OW141950 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1452 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 11 Sep (XINHUA) -- The establishment of the State Copyright Bureau was recently approved by the State Council. Bia Chunguang, director of the State Copyright Bureau, today answered a reporter's questions on this organization's establishment.

Question: What do copyright and protection of copyright mean?

Answer: Copyright refers to all the special rights reserved for an author within a time limit for the works he has created. Without the author's consent or special permission granted by law, no one is entitled to these rights.

Protection of copyright means that in order to publish or use an author's works, his consent, or that of a co-owner of the copyright, is required, and that person must be paid. The law enacted specifically for the protection of the author's copyright is the copyright law. The subjects under copyright protection include authors of all kinds of works: writers, poets, composers, playwrights, painters, sculptors, scientists, and all others engaged in literary, artistic, and scientific creation. The objects under copyright protection include all works of literary, artistic, and scientific creation, including literary works, oral works, theatrical works, musical works, pantomime and dances; photographs, paintings, sculpture and other art works; movies and television works, recordings, video recordings, records and other musical works; maps, sketches, designs, scientific diagrams; radio works, architectural art and industrial art, and other artistic works; as well as software for electronic computers, and so forth. The scope is extensive, covering many types of intellectual creative achievements. Copyright protection involves the interests of thousands upon thousands of authors, disseminators, and users.

The purpose of formulating a copyright law is to protect the author's legitimate rights, encourage the creation and dissemination of outstanding works, and regulate and balance the relationship of interests among authors, disseminators, and users, thus stimulating the flourishing and development of science and culture. It will also help expand and promote cultural exchanges between China and other countries and facilitate the implementation of the policy of opening to the outside world.

Question: Since there is already a State Publication Administration Bureau, why should there be a State Copyright Bureau?

Answer: The State Publication Administration Bureau is in charge of the nation's publication business. This is only part of what is subjected to copyright protection. The State Publication Administration Bureau cannot take the place of the State Copyright Bureau both in terms of what it manages and the scope of its operation. The State Copyright Bureau is in charge of the nation's copyright affairs.

It will also represent the state to handle copyright issues involving foreign countries. Although publication and copyright are related, they are in fact two types of work of different natures.

Since the founding of the republic, China has never had a copyright law, thus giving rise to many copyright problems in the country as well as with other countries. For example, the royalties of some authors were often shared by nominal "cooperators," or were unreasonably divided up in the course of being turned over to upper departments. Some authors' works could not be published unless the names of irrelevant people or units were also attributed. Some authors never saw their works again after mailing them out. Some works were changed beyond recognition by the users without soliciting the authors' opinions, but were still published in the name of the original authors. Some authors never realized that their works had been reprinted, adapted, or plagiarized; and even if they ever found out, they could do nothing, and their losses were not redressed. Internationally, because of the lack of a copyright law, the expansion and development of cultural exchange between China and other countries has been affected to a certain extent.

To sum up, establishment of a copyright-protection system is a very important cultural policy of our country and is of vital significance both internally and externally. Copyright protection involves a wide range of work and is concerned with the tasks of many departments. It cannot be carried out without a special organ to take care of it. This is the chief reason the State Copyright Bureau was established. The establishment of this bureau represents a historically important step toward the institution of the copyright-protection system for our country.

Question: What are the major tasks of the State Copyright Bureau?

Answer: The State Copyright Bureau's major tasks are:

1. Making arrangements for drafting the copyright law and related decrees and regulations and undertaking the responsibility of supervising their enforcement;
2. Undertaking responsibility for copyright administrative work in the country;
3. Handling copyright affairs involving foreign countries on behalf of the state; and
4. Popularizing copyright knowledge and training personnel specializing in copyright work.

Question: Do all other countries have copyright laws and copyright administrative organs?

Answer: As far as we know, some 140 countries and regions in the world have their own copyright laws, and more than 100 countries have joined one of the two international copyright pacts. China is the only large country without a copyright law or membership in the international copyright organization. This state of affairs is incompatible with our country's international position and its policy of opening to the outside world. So it is imperative to solve this problem as soon as possible.

Question: How does our country handle copyright affairs involving foreign countries?

Answer: At present we have not promulgated our copyright law and so are not qualified to join the international copyright pact. Because of this, works of Chinese authors and works of foreign authors can be used freely in each other's country. Only after we have promulgated the copyright law and joined the international copyright pact can we gradually solve the question of copyright affairs involving foreign countries.

EDITORIAL URGES PUNISHMENT FOR TRADEMARK FRAUD

HK031424 Beijing ZHONGGUO FAZHI BAO in Chinese 23 Aug 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Punish the Crime of Counterfeiting Trademarks According to Law"]

[Text] The purpose of enacting the trademark law in our country is to strengthen the management of trademarks and to protect the interests and rights of trademark owners. The law specifies the legal relations concerning the use of trademarks and the rights and interests of the registered trademark owners in commodity economic activities. This will consolidate the responsibility system for the management of trademarks and will help maintain good order in the socialist management of trademarks. Thus, enterprises will be prompted to guarantee the quality of their products and cherish the reputation of their trademarks in market competition, and will vie with each other in producing quality brand name goods to satisfy the increasing needs in the people's material and cultural lives and to promote the development of the socialist commodity economy and the enhancement of the socioeconomic results. The management of trademarks has a great bearing on the economic structural reforms and on the implementation of the policy of enlivening the domestic economy and opening up to the outside world.

As a special mark placed by an enterprise on its products to distinguish them from similar goods produced by other enterprises, a registered trademark cannot be used by other people for other goods of the same kind, otherwise goods of different quality will be mixed up and the interests of the legal trademark owner and the consumers will be harmed.

At present, counterfeits bearing false trademarks have become a serious problem in economic life. These counterfeits are often goods that do not sell well or are of poor quality. Sometimes they are even useless or poisonous. However, the counterfeit goods always bear some brand that is well-known in the whole country or in local areas. So they are very fraudulent and harmful. At the same time, the use of counterfeit trademarks is a contagious disease, which may spread rapidly and widely. Some people tend to resort to this despicable trick to seek windfall gains by stealing famous trademarks cultivated by other people through hard work and protracted efforts for their inferior products. A small number of cadres and leaders in some party and government organs and in some industrial and commercial enterprises, being deeply influenced by the idea of mammonism, have even supported, shielded, or connived in the criminal activities of using counterfeit trademarks. Some of them have been corrupted by lawless people and have become their coconspirators in criminal activities. Some enterprises do not understand the importance of protecting their exclusive right to use their registered trademarks. They dump substandard and defective parts and products on the market in order to make more profits, and this gives an opportunity for lawless people to illegally use their trademarks. The above are reasons why trademark counterfeiting has been spreading widely and quickly.

Trademark counterfeiting has seriously disrupted the ongoing economic reforms. Counterfeit goods from a small number of localities have become scourges in the country.

These fakes disrupt legal order for the management of trademarks, obstruct proper competition among socialist enterprises to establish good reputations for the trademarks of their goods through enhancing product quality; tarnish the reputation of brand name goods and thus infringe on the legitimate interests and rights of the trademark owners; deceive consumers, block them from using the goods they like, and even endanger their health and life. In modern industries, counterfeit goods bearing false trademarks do great harm to production, construction, and the security of people's lives. In foreign trade, counterfeit goods bearing false trademarks bring serious economic losses to our country, tarnish the reputation of our brand name goods, make us lose markets, and tarnish the reputation of our country.

Counterfeiting trademarks is a lawbreaking action that violates the trademark law and constitutes a criminal offense. This action falls under the category of economic crimes. People who are directly responsible for the criminal activities of counterfeiting trademarks must be fined, taken into custody, or sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment according to the Article 127 of the criminal law. At the same time, they must be ordered to pay damages to the people or corporations that are harmed in accordance with civil law. In any case, we must not show leniency to criminal offenders who counterfeit trademarks and must not allow them to gain economic advantages. Punishment should be meted out according to the seriousness of their cases. Party and government cadres who have supported, shielded, or connived in the criminal activities of counterfeiting trademarks should also be punished according to discipline and law.

CIRCULAR ON ARMY SUPPORT DRAWS NATIONAL APPROVAL

OW160435 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0937 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 15 Sep (XINHUA) -- The circular of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council on respecting and cherishing the Army and vigorously supporting the Army's reforms and construction received warm support from party committees and people's governments at all levels as well as the vast number of masses when it was issued.

Various localities have vigorously publicized the People's Liberation Army and established and safeguarded the heroic images of the People's Army. Many localities have publicized the Army's contributions in building and defending the four modernizations by means of radio and television broadcasts, newspapers, wall newspapers, and slides. Many party and government organs, factories, and enterprises have invited Army comrades to make reports on the heroism of frontier commanders and fighters and the achievements of Army construction.

Leading party and government comrades of many localities have indicated that the Army's structural reform, administrative streamlining, and reorganization are a matter of great importance for the whole party as well as all of society. We must earnestly carry out well all the work required of localities. Party and government organs at all levels and the people are making active efforts to support Army reform and construction. First, they warmly welcome and provide appropriate jobs for army men transferred to civilian work. Many provinces, municipalities, and autonomous regions have actively, enthusiastically, and carefully carried out the work of placing transferred Army cadres so that they can apply their specialties in their new jobs. Second, they make appropriate arrangements for retired Army cadres. In order to successfully carry out the work of receiving and placing retired Army cadres this year and in the future, the Beijing city government has set up a committee for receiving retired Army cadres and has accelerated construction of quarters for them. Third, they warmly welcome the decision of putting People's Armed Forces departments under the administration of local authorities. Fourth, they attach great importance to the placement of demobilized soldiers.

The various localities also give special care to disabled servicemen, and to family members of revolutionary martyrs and servicemen so that cadres are trouble-free back at home. The Ministry of Civil Affairs has urged all localities to do more solid work for disabled servicemen and family members of martyrs and servicemen by mobilizing and relying on the strength of society.

PROPAGANDA DEPARTMENT STRESSES LEARNING FROM PLA

OW151421 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1212 GMT 14 Sep 85

[Text] Guangzhou, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee recently stressed that the entire society should advocate the good custom of publicizing the deeds of and learning from the PLA.

A report from the Political Department of the Guangzhou Military Region to the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee said: YANGCHENG WANBAO recently frontpaged more than 50 news reports, newsletters, features, talks, and pictures to emphatically publicize the heroic deeds of the Guangxi frontier guards in defending the southern frontier of the motherland. The paper's propaganda work has aroused strong repercussions among the PLA units stationed in Guangdong and the masses.

The Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee added written comments to the report. The written comments said: In the new socialist period, the PLA has made important contributions to the defense of the motherland and supported the building of the four modernizations throughout the country. Many heroic models and collectives with characteristics of the new period have emerged one after another. The lofty ideals of the people's fighters and their strict observance of discipline and noble sentiments and practice in risking their lives in rendering good service to the motherland have added color to the building of socialist spiritual civilization in the country and are effectively encouraging the young people of the 1980's and the broad masses of people to work hard, make progress, and win merits. We should understand, respect, and publicize the deeds of and learn from the PLA. We should advocate this good custom in the entire society.

The written comments of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee pointed out: The Army at present is carrying out the work of streamlining and reorganization in order to strengthen the modernization and revolutionization of various units. This is not only the task for the Army but also the responsibility of the whole party. The whole party and the people of all nationalities in our country should all obey the demand of the party Central Committee and the State Council to respect and love the Army and actively support the reform and building of the Army.

The written comments stressed that, in the course of publicizing the deeds of and learning from the PLA, we should give full play to the role of the propaganda and cultural departments, newspapers, broadcasts, movies, television, and other propaganda media. We should pay attention to practical results, seek truth from facts, practice economy, and refrain from practicing formalism or doing things in a superficial manner.

PLA POLITICAL DEPARTMENT CALLS FOR EMULATING HERO

OW130613 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0846 GMT 9 Sep 85

[Excerpts] Beijing, 9 Sep (XINHUA) -- The PLA General Political Department calls on all Army commanders and fighters to emulate Comrade Qu Xiao and model heroes on other fronts while learning from Army heroes.

Leading cadres at various levels should set good examples in fostering lofty ideals and morality, studying general knowledge, and observing discipline in order to solidly accomplish the structural reform and reduction-in-strength reorganization of the Army, build a modern and regular revolutionary Army, and safeguard and build the motherland.

The above message is contained in a PLA General Political Department note to a report on an enlarged meeting held by the party committee of the Shenyang Military Region to hear a report by Qu Xiao in particular. The PLA General Political Department's note says: The deeds of Comrade Qu Xiao, vice president of the Yingkou City Education Institute in Liaoning Province, are very moving and enlightening. Comrade Qu Xiao's report at the enlarged meeting of the party committee of the Shenyang Military Region has profoundly educated and encouraged our senior cadres. In spite of repeated setbacks and injustices done to him over a protracted period of time during the first half of his life, Comrade Qu Xiao has consistently held a strong conviction in communism over the past decades, fervently loving the CPC, socialism, and the motherland, and giving everything he has to the people. He has also demonstrated noble character while handling various problems. His ideas and deeds should provide vivid materials for the current education in ideals, morality, general knowledge, and discipline.

According to the JIEFANGJUN BAO report, the Shenyang Military Region CPC Committee especially invited Comrade Qu Xiao to the enlarged meeting to make the report, which was entitled "Any Setback Can Never Shake My Conviction in Communism." The report aroused a strong response from participants in the meeting. They said: Qu Xiao's report, which has integrated communist ideology with the traditional ethics of the Chinese nation, is very vivid, touching, and truthful. It has provided much food for thought to everyone. After earnest discussions, the meeting's participants summed up their feelings as follows:

1. A Communist Party member must uphold and put the lofty ideals of communism into action under all circumstances and strive for the communist ideal in his entire life.
2. It is necessary to correctly handle the relationship between "giving" and "taking" and conscientiously subordinate personal interests to the interests of the revolution.
3. Communist Party members, and leading cadres in particular, must match their words with deeds and set a good example in observing party regulations.
4. It is necessary to display the spirit of waging tenacious struggle in overcoming difficulties and blazing a new path.

JIEFANGJUN BAO NOTES SOLDIERS TO HOLD PLA POSTS

HK120514 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0244 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] Beijing, 12 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- As a new measure introduced in the Chinese Army's streamlining and reorganization program, 76 posts formerly held by military officers will be held by ordinary soldiers. JIEFANGJUN BAO reports today that this reform is now being carried out smoothly. When completed, this will account for more than one-fourth of the number of military officers due to be cut in the streamlining and reorganization program.

It is reported that these 76 posts are mainly various types of mechanics, chief radio station officers, mess officers, laboratory technicians, security officers, clerks, and so on. This is an important step in the restructuring of the Army complement. It will not only help to reduce the number of military officers and to maintain a reasonable ratio between officers and soldiers, but will also help the Army keep up with the development of modern equipment and technology, retain backbone technical personnel, and enhance the troops' combat strength.

This process of soldiers replacing officers is being implemented by stages and in groups. The whole process will be basically completed by 1987.

POLICE CRACK PORNOGRAPHIC VIDEOTAPE CASE

HK150756 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 15 Sep 85 p 4

[Report by Zeng Xianping: "Guangzhou Cracks Case of Smuggling and Selling Pornographic Videotapes"]

[Text] Not long ago, the Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau and the Beijing Municipal Public Security Bureau jointly cracked a case of selling pornographic videotapes smuggled from abroad. Those involved -- Zhao Naihua, Chen Jiagen, Huang Chunnian, Wu Guolang, and He Wei -- have been arrested by the Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau in accordance with the law, and more than 25,000 cassettes smuggled in have been confiscated by the departments concerned.

In January and February this year, the Guangzhou Service Station of the Shenzhen Travel Agency bought from the Lianping County Scientific Instruments Company more than 25,000 video cassettes smuggled from abroad. In addition to selling some in Guangzhou and hiding some, it smuggled more than 20,000 to Beijing's Zhanshen trading firm to be sold at 135 yuan each. After examining them, the departments concerned discovered that most of these videotapes are forbidden in the country and that some are pornographic. Before the public security organs discovered and confiscated these videotapes, Beijing's Zhanshen trading firm had sold some of them and shown some in parts of the country, thus spreading a very bad influence.

The investigation reveals that in the course of the above illegal trade, the personnel concerned and the leading cadres of the Guangzhou Service Station, the Lianping County Science and Technology Committee, and the Lianping County Scientific Instruments Company bought these videotapes at very low prices, sold them at high prices, and divided up the profits among themselves. Each of them received from several thousand yuan to tens of thousands of yuan. Some of them even collaborated with one another to bribe people, to receive bribes, and to embezzle funds. As much as several thousand yuan was involved on each occasion. The story is extremely disgusting.

What is even more serious is that erotic videotapes were discovered on examination among the first batch of videotapes transported to Guangzhou by the Lianping County Scientific Instrument Company. Zhao Naihua, the responsible person of the Guangzhou Service Station not only did not stop all this, but allowed the station's representatives to continue to buy them. After the case was brought to light, Zhao Naihua wrote to and called Beijing's Zhanshen trading firm to reach an agreement between them not to give each other away and to ask the latter to put away the more than 9,000 video cassettes (later confiscated by Beijing customs) that could cause serious trouble. —In addition, he made available another 11,000 video cassettes for confiscation by the public security organs and put away the more than 3,000 video cassettes not yet transported from Guangzhou.

He did not deliver these video cassettes to the public security organs until 1 August. When Zhao Naihua was summoned to the public security organs, he refused to say anything on this issue and refused to cooperate with the public security organs when the latter checked the accounts. In Lianping County, in order to conceal their crime, the personnel and units involved held meetings to work out a way in which their crime would not be revealed by the investigation. When the Guangzhou City Public Security Bureau sent people to Lianping County to conduct investigations, they made things difficult for these people.

The departments concerned are devoting vigorous effort to handling this case. Those who have violated the criminal law will be punished by the law.

Commentator's Article

HK161519 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO Overseas Edition in Chinese 16 Sep 85 p 2

[Commentator's article: "Sternly Crack Down on Criminal Activities of Spreading Pornographic Videotapes"]

[Text] People liken pornographic videotapes to "spiritual opium" or "spiritual arsenic." This shows that they are extremely poisonous. Zhao Naihua of the Guangzhou Service Station and his accomplices have even gone so far as to sell thousands of smuggled pornographic videotapes; and the principal party and government leaders of Songtang District even peremptorily obstructed public security personnel from investigating and banning the showing of pornographic tapes. All these are intolerable crimes and actions that violate party and administrative discipline and violate state law.

Our country's law has long since clearly banned the smuggling, making (or copying), selling, and showing of pornographic videotapes and other pornographic articles. The CPC central leadership and the State Council have reiterated the ban on these dirty things again and again and have laid down a series of strict measures for banning pornography. However, some localities and units still turn a deaf ear to central orders and refuse to put them into practice. There, the smuggling, copying, reselling, and spreading of pornographic videotapes are still running rampant rather than being restrained. Some people and some units even regard these activities as a way to make money. They have forgotten honor at the sight of money and have indulged themselves in gaining exorbitant profits by poisoning other people's minds. Pornographic tapes may not only seriously corrupt people's minds, especially those of young people, and corrupt moral standards in our society, but also give rise to more crime and thus endanger public security and social order. Therefore, the public is strongly discontented with this type of lawless activity and the authorities concerned must take resolute action to ban these activities and to deal hard blows at people who are engaged in these lawbreaking activities.

What must be noticed is the fact that, so far, leaders in some localities or units still lack a sense of political responsibility and a sense of discipline. They fail to see the serious harmfulness of smuggling, importing, copying, reselling, and showing pornographic videotapes and other pornographic articles and fail to maintain vigilance against the corrosive influence of the decadent ideology of capitalism. In some localities and units, the leading cadres are only interested in importing or buying video equipment, and do not care about what is to be shown. They do not lay down necessary regulations or take necessary measures to control the conduct of the personnel who are in charge of the video equipment, and do not seriously handle the problems that have emerged.

What they really do is turn big problems into small ones and turn small problems into nothing. Some cadres even support or participate in these lawless activities in pursuit of their own selfish gains, without regard to party discipline. Therefore, when action is taken in banning and confiscating pornographic videotapes, punishment should be meted out to people who have copied such tapes by using the video equipment in their charge and to the institutions, enterprises, and units involved in the activities of smuggling, importing, copying, and selling pornographic videotapes. Meanwhile, leaders in these units should also be held responsible for the violations of the law and should be punished according to the seriousness of the cases.

We must never forget at any time that what we are engaged in is the cause of socialism and that our ultimate objective is to realize communism. As a modern means of education and propaganda, video equipment should be used to conduct education in patriotism, socialism, and communism among cadres and the masses, and used to popularize modern scientific and general knowledge. Our party and state's policy of opening up to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy is favorable to our socialist construction, so it is completely correct. However, we must never relax our vigilance against the influence of decadent capitalist ideology under these circumstances, and must not allow such "spiritual opium" as pornographic videotapes to run rampant in our country and to poison the minds of our people, especially the young. When making efforts to build our socialist material civilization, we should also seriously develop socialist spiritual civilization by organizing a variety of vivid, healthy, and colorful cultural activities to meet the increasing needs of the public in cultural life.

DISCIPLINE COMMISSION CONDEMNS OBSCENE ACTIVITIES

OW311359 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0904 GMT 30 Aug 85

[Text] Beijing, 30 Aug (XINHUA) -- In connection with the case involving Meng Fancheng, chief of the production section of the television drama department of the Tianjin television station, punished according to party and administrative discipline for smuggling obscene videotapes, the Central Discipline Inspection Commission issued a circular on 27 August. The text of the circular follows:

Taking advantage of his trip to Ruili, Yunnan Province in late June to shoot a television film, Meng Fancheng, chief of the production section of the television drama department of the Tianjin television station, purchased and smuggled obscene videotapes with public funds. Customs personnel seized and confiscated the videotapes, and Meng Fancheng was fined. As a party-member cadre, Meng Fancheng ignored the "regulations prohibiting obscene materials" promulgated by the State Council in April this year. Based on Meng Fancheng's actions, the party organization of the Tianjin Municipal Radio and Television Bureau and the Tianjin television station decided to place Comrade Meng Fancheng on probation within the party for 2 years as an inner-party disciplinary measure and remove him from his administrative post. The Propaganda Department of the Tianjin Municipal CPC Committee issued a circular in connection with the case.

As the party's propaganda departments and the broadcasting and television administration organs of the government, the Tianjin Municipal Radio and Television Bureau and the Tianjin television station are important fronts for promoting socialist spiritual civilization. Despite the central authorities' various orders strictly prohibiting the spreading of obscene materials, the two organizations had failed to conduct education on ideology and discipline among their party members. The smuggling of obscene videotapes is a result of their negligence.

To this end, leaders of the Tianjin Municipal Radio and Television Bureau and the Tianjin television station should take not only party and administrative disciplinary actions against party-member cadres who have violated party spirit and principles, but also should sum up the lesson in the spirit of self-criticism. Because such a corrupting social and unethical incident has occurred among party members and workers of their department, should not the core of department leadership think about it deeply? If leaders of an organization do not conduct regular political and ideological education on obeying party regulations and the law among party members and workers, and if they do not conduct regular education on party spirit among party members, they should not reproach and punish only individuals who have made mistakes, but should also review their own work and responsibility and draw lessons from mistakes made. If the party committee or party group and the administrative leaders of a department do not sum up lessons in this manner, incidents violating party spirit and corrupting party style and social ethics are likely to occur among the party members and workers of their department.

The Meng Fancheng incident once again warns us that in the course of reform, opening to the outside world, and invigorating the economy, every Communist, if he or she does not continue to temper himself or herself with party spirit and resist the corruption of bourgeois ideas, will not only lose a communist's character and morals, but also may commit offenses or crimes. Party committees and discipline inspection commissions at all levels should make the above-mentioned incident a teaching tool to be studied for its negative influence; conduct education on party spirit, party style, and party discipline among party members; and review their departments' ideological and political work.

All units and individuals who continue to import, produce, market, spread, and view obscene videotapes, and those engaging in obscene activities should be sternly dealt with according to the law. Leaders of units involved in serious cases should be investigated for responsibility.

RENMIN RIBAO EDITORIAL HAILS WORKERS GAMES

HK131145 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 7 Sep 85 p 1

[Editorial: "Build Up Our Health and Enhance Our Spirit To Promote the Modernization Program -- Warmly Greeting the Grand Opening of the Second National Workers Games"]

[Text] The Second National Workers Games solemnly opens in Beijing today. The present workers games will serve as a grand review of the workers sports activities and a grand occasion to extensively promote mass sports activities. We warmly welcome worker athletes of all nationalities from all over the country.

The First National Workers Games were held 30 years ago. Revolutionaries of the older generation, including Mao Zedong, Zhou Enlai, Liu Shaoqi, Zhu De, and Deng Xiaoping, attended the opening ceremony and wrote inscriptions for the games. During the games, worker athletes went all out in contests, showing a good style, and scoring good results. They have left a positive influence on workers sports activities. In the past 20 years, we have achieved success in promoting sports activities among workers in our country despite some setbacks in the course of development. A new situation is emerging in workers sports activities in the wake of rapid economic development and improvement of the people's livelihood since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CPC Central Committee. At present, there are nearly 40 million workers regularly participating in sports activities throughout the country; there are hundreds of thousands of amateur sports teams with millions of members; and trade unions at all levels have more than 10,000 professional sports cadres and 190,000 part-time sports cadres.

It is exciting to see that a vigorous mass campaign for sports and physical training is unfolding with tremendous momentum throughout the country.

China has entered a historical period characterized by the struggle to create a new situation in all fields of socialist modernization. To keep up with the times we should acquire a new understanding of workers sports activities. The development of modern society imposes greater and greater demand on sports and physical training. Only with a strong body and plenty of energy can we meet the demands of constructing modern material and spiritual civilizations. Sports and physical culture can help people to brace up and push ahead the construction of the four modernizations. The promotion of sports activities among workers is an important means for us to maintain close links with the masses of workers, to unite with them, and to educate them. Sport activities can also incite the workers sense of collective honor and foster bravery, tenacity, unity, mutual aid, and initiative. In order to improve the quality of Chinese workers, we should never overlook the importance of sports activities.

To further promote sports activities among workers, we must adhere to the correct principle of organizing small-scale but varied sports activities to meet the masses' needs and serve socialist modernization. Chinese workers sports activities consist of officially recognized international athletic contest activities as well as various popular physical training activities with national characteristics, such as physical exercises during breaks, breathing exercises, taijiquan, taiji swordplay, the 18 forms of martial arts, physical exercises for textile workers, physical exercises for sales clerks, and so on.

The popularity of sports activities among workers in our country has placed an important task before our trade unions and sports and physical culture committees at all levels, which are required to place the promotion of workers sports activities on their agenda, make surveys of sports activities, sum up and exchange experiences, train backbone sports cadres, organize athletic contests, and boost sports activities among workers. The Federation of Trade Unions and the State Physical Culture and Sports Commission have done a great deal of work in preparation for the opening of this sports meet. Trade unions and physical culture and sports committees at all levels must take the opportunity of the Second National Workers Games to further promote sports activities more persistently in their own areas and units.

The workers sports activities occupy a very important position in our country's sports undertaking. The present meet will serve as a great impetus in workers sports activities throughout the country and will vigorously push forward China's sports undertaking. We believe that the present workers games will prove to be a success through the efforts by all the comrades participating in it. New results will be scored, fine sportsmanship will be displayed, and the spirit of the Chinese working class will be represented in the current games.

We sincerely wish the Second National Workers Games complete success!

HUBEI TAKES MEASURES TO LESSEN PEASANTS' BURDEN

OW160545 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0848 GMT 14 Sep 85

[By reporter Xie Bangmin]

[Text] Wuhan, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- While handling the "red-headed documents" that deal with the peasants' financial burden, the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government have also adopted effective measures to stop irrational fund raising and cost-apportioning in an effort to lighten the peasants' burden.

Last June the Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and the provincial people's government dispatched six investigation groups to conduct a 2-month investigation in Jingzhou, Xianning, Huanggang, Xiaogan, Xiangfan, and Ezhou Prefectures, and they found from the investigation that, because of the great number of projects whose cost had to be shared among the peasants, the peasants were overburdened, and the problem was common in the rural areas. One important reason for this problem was that many departments wanted to take advantage of the good situation to expand their businesses, and they also wanted to set high targets and see quick results. Consequently, they compared with each other, kept increasing the amount of investment, and did everything to raise more money. The peasants, as well as the grass-roots cadres, found it increasingly difficult to withstand the burden imposed upon them by the upper departments through the "red-headed documents."

The provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government realized from the investigation that the peasants' excessive burden had become a problem that must be resolved, since it is an issue bearing directly on preserving the peasants' enthusiasm and on consolidating and developing the gratifying situation of the rural areas. They also realized that the solution to this issue lay in analyzing the rural situation and the peasants' wealth in the spirit of seeking truth from facts. First, the provincial CPC Committee, the provincial government, and other provincial departments took the initiative to investigate the "red-headed documents" that they had issued over the past 2 years. On 8 September the provincial CPC Committee and the provincial government issued the "Regulations on Lightening the Peasants' Burden."

The "regulations" reaffirm that specific guidelines be set forth for the projects whose costs must be shared by the peasants, and the amount of money the peasants should pay, in accordance with the principle of considering the peasants' capability. The "regulations" also stipulate that unauthorized apportionment, price hikes, collection of money, and fines must be resolutely banned.

The "regulations" especially emphasize the following: Supervision and control must be strengthened; the amount of collective funds should be determined by villagers' meetings and reported to the township people's government for approval; and the overall expenditure must be discussed and endorsed by the township people's congress and reported to the county people's government for approval. At the end of each year, a public report must be made showing how money contributed by the peasants is spent. In the future, all policy rules dealing with the peasants' burden must be based on the official documents of the [provincial] CPC Committee and the people's government, and the relevant laws and regulations of the NPC Standing Committee. Discipline inspection departments and agricultural associations must intensify their inspection and supervision, and seriously handle any compulsory apportionment made without regard to the peasants' capability. The auditing departments must give play to their supervisory functions through auditing work. In light of the "regulations" and the actual situation, party committees and governments of all prefectures, cities and counties must set forth specific rules governing the peasants' burden.

Announcements should be made in the name of city or county governments, making sure that these rules are known to all households. Should the "red-headed documents" issued by the provincial CPC Committee, provincial people's government, and other provincial departments contravene the "regulations," the instructions in these documents need not be carried out.

XINHUA Commentator

OW160628 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1143 GMT 14 Sep 85

[XINHUA commentator: "Lightening the Peasants Burden Should Start With Leading Organs"]

[Text] Beijing, 14 Sep (XINHUA) -- The Hubei Provincial CPC Committee and government took the lead in examining documents on overburdening the peasants and adopted appropriate measures to earnestly solve the problem. Their method is very good. To lighten the peasants burden, we must start with leading organs.

The problem of overburdened peasants surfaced many years ago. Party and government organs in many localities presumably know the importance of solving this problem, so why has it remained unsolved or even become more serious in a small number of localities? One important reason is that some localities, while trying to solve this problem, were bogged down at the grass-roots level instead of discovering the causes in the provincial and county leading organs and relevant vocational departments. They do not know that the roots of these heavy burdens are exactly in these organs.

A closer look shows that the multifarious expenses of every description apportioned to peasants and the wide variety of charges such as fees for road repair, construction of stadiums or television relay stations, family planning, locally-run police stations, militia training, and so forth are initiated by leading organs.

Overestimating the degree of peasant prosperity, many localities in recent years have improperly initiated various projects and, while carrying out these project, inappropriately demanded high standards. This makes the problem of overburdening the peasants more conspicuous.

Undeniably, several reasons can be cited to illustrate the necessity of each and every expense initiated by the leading organs. Each expense by itself is small and its purpose is the welfare of the peasants. However, the question is, if we all ask simultaneous small sums from the peasants, the small sums added together can become large. Even if they could afford them, the peasants enthusiasm cannot but be hurt by seeing most of the fruit of their hard work taken away by various expenses apportioned to them.

To lighten the peasants burden, we must start with leading organs. We must have a sense of urgency. If we do not solve this problem with determination, it will hurt the enthusiasm of the peasants, affect the party's and government's relations with the peasants, and result in the loss of the newly-founded excellent situation in rural areas. In lightening the peasants burden, leading organs should refrain from indulging in empty talk and carry out several undertakings well in a down-to-earth manner. First, they should make an all-round investigation of expense items charged to the peasants and examine the documents related to the peasants burden issued in their localities or by their subordinate departments. All unreasonable expenses should be corrected or reduced in cases where the burden is too heavy. As for projects that are really needed, we should proceed from the actual conditions, draw up a list of priorities, and act in accordance with the peasants capacity to finance.

Meanwhile, in carrying out the various undertakings, we must cherish the fruits of the peasants hard work, be industrious, practice economy, and stress economic efficiency so that the peasants will benefit. Second, we should decide, on the basis of investigation and examination, the proportions of the peasants burden in line with the level of economic development in various areas and the peasants ability to pay. We should set ceilings for various expenses, ensure that the money is used for its specified purpose only, make all the related information available to the public, and subject to the supervision of the masses. Moreover, no department or unit should be allowed indiscriminately to raise the peasants burden.

We believe that if we do start with leading organs, the problem of lightening the peasants burden can be solved in a very short time.

HUBEI MILITARY DISTRICT'S NEW LEADING BODY

HK160230 Wuhan Hubei Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Sep 85

[Text] Yesterday morning, the Hubei Military District held a meeting attended by all the cadres to announce the order concerning the formation of the new leading body of the Hubei Military District issued by the CPC Central Committee Military Commission. The new leading body is as follows:

Commander: Wang Shen

Political Commissar: Zhang Xueqi

Deputy Commander: (Chen Youchai)

Director of the Political Department: (Xu Shiqiao)

The average age of the new leading body of the Hubei Military District is 50.4 years old. Most of the new leaders have had a technical school education or above.

GUIZHOU RADIO COMMENTARY ON OPENING TO TRADE

HK121228 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Station short commentary: "Strive To Create a New Situation in Opening to the Outside World"]

[Text] The talks on international economic and technological cooperation and trade held by our province have successfully concluded. At these talks, through extensive contracts with some 140 guests from 10 countries and regions, a large number of contracts for, and agreements and letters of intention on, economic and technological cooperation and trade were signed and a large amount of capital for construction was introduced. At the same time, through the organization of visits and friendly talks, contacts were strengthened, mutual understanding was promoted, friendship among them was improved, friends were extensively made, and new experiences in opening to the outside world, introducing capital, and importing science and technology were explored.

Over the past few years, with a view to importing foreign advanced technology and introducing foreign capital, our province has sent some comrades of departments concerned to visit other countries to conduct investigation. Moreover, it has invited friends of financial, industrial, and commercial circles, who are willing to invest and to engage in trade in Guizhou, to our province for the purposes of visits and investigation.

The provincial government has also formulated seven preferential policies on introducing foreign capital and qualified personnel and importing technology. At present, some 80 kinds of products in our province have been sold to 30 countries and regions in the world. Some products have enjoyed a certain reputation in international markets. Some imported economic and technological cooperation items have played an active part in invigorating the domestic economy and opening to the outside world.

After summing up experiences, to do a good job in opening to the outside world and introducing capital and importing science and technology, we must create an excellent environment for investment, must further do well in reform of the economic structure in our province, must readjust the economic structure well, and must strive to raise economic results. In the future, we must implement all items of importation on a contract basis one by one. We must do well in the feasibility studies of the economic and technological cooperation items that should also be imported. In light of the realities of material and financial resources in our province, we must endeavor to expand our sources of foreign exchange and must vigorously achieve a balance of foreign exchange. We must create still better conditions for joint ventures, compensation trade, cooperation, and production between our province and all countries in the world, Hong Kong, and Macao. We believe that as long as we seriously work well, our province will score still greater achievements in economic and technological cooperation and trade with foreign countries and will make necessary contributions toward invigorating Guizhou.

XIZANG OPENS SATELLITE-RELAYED TV STATION

HK131225 Lhasa Xizang Regional Service in Mandarin 1130 GMT 12 Sep 85

[Text] On the evening of 11 September, Xizang officially opened the Lhasa satellite-relayed TV station. This is one of the five satellite-relayed TV stations presented by the State Council to the region. This is also another example of the profound concern of the CPC Central Committee and the State Council for the region's people of various nationalities.

Located on the southwestern border of China, the region is a mountainous area with a scattered population and a limited television broadcasting coverage area. In order to enable the region's people of various nationalities to promptly watch the programs of China Central Television, the CPC Central Committee and the State Council recently decided to present five satellite-relayed television stations to the region. These television stations are located at Lhasa, Linzhi, Shannan, Rikeze and Naqu.

In the course of construction, engineers and technicians of the Ministry of Aeronautics Industry, the No 1 research institute, and the region's departments concerned made great and concerted efforts. They strived to promptly complete construction of the five satellite-relayed television stations and put them into operation.

During the construction stage of the Lhasa satellite-relayed television station, engineers and technicians solved many problems despite the press work. They completed the high-quality installation and adjustment within 3 days.

This (Sui Pin Duan) 6-meter [dish] satellite-relayed television station is used to directly receive programs of China Central Television transmitted by international satellite. In addition, with the use of (Cha Zhuan) equipment, the signal received is promptly relayed to viewers through the television system. This kind of television station is suitable for broadcasting in remote areas, provinces, cities, prefectures, counties, coastal areas, islands, [words indistinct], factories, mines, enterprises and units. This kind of television station can receive multi-channel programs transmitted simultaneously by an international satellite, so that viewers can watch a sharp and steady picture and can listen to clear sound.

The opening of the Lhasa (Sui Pin Duan) 6-meter [dish] satellite-relayed television station will greatly improve the reception quality of channel one's programs of China Central Television. Viewers can now watch sharp pictures as well as listen to clear sound.

LI GUIXIAN ON FIGHTING LIAONING DISASTERS

SK120825 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 11 Sep 85

[Text] The provincial meeting to study ways to send relief to disaster areas ended in Shenyang this afternoon. Secretaries of various CPC committees and city mayors attended the meeting. Li Guixian, secretary of the provincial CPC Committee, gave a summation. Cadres at and above the section director level of the provincial organs attended the meeting as observers and heard Comrade Li Guixian's speech. Governor Quan Shuren presided over the meeting.

Comrade Li Guixian said: This year our province's disaster situation has been serious. The party members, cadres, the masses, and the PLA commanders and fighters throughout the province have undergone the trials of disasters. We have achieved a decisive success in combating floods and sending relief goods because of the valiant struggle of army men and civilians throughout the province. However, the disasters have not yet ended. A long period of low temperatures, little sunshine, and an unbroken spell of wet weather has caused large areas of farmland in the province to suffer a drop in production. The disastrous situation is still developing and worsening, bringing us unexpected problems and difficulties.

Comrade Li Guixian said: Our current tasks are to further mobilize the people throughout the province to take immediate action, to promote the spirit of plain living and hard struggle, to concentrate their efforts on overcoming disasters, to adopt effective measures to restore production, to increase production and income, to practice economy, to tide over the disasters, and to rebuild their homes. After this meeting, we should first solve the food, clothing, fuel, accommodations, and medical services problems of the masses in the disaster areas and should strive to ensure that the disaster victims have food, clothing, firewood, accommodations, and medical treatment in a timely manner. We may mobilize organs, organizations, and industrial and mining enterprises to support the disaster areas through cooperative efforts, and encourage them to devote whatever they have to the disaster areas, including money, materials and manpower. We should also advocate sending more relief to serious disaster areas and not providing disaster relief to areas not seriously affected, and encourage those who are not suffering from disasters to help others. The province's rural areas should strengthen late-stage field management, carefully attend to minor autumn harvesting, and store every grain in the granaries. The disaster areas should open wide production avenues in an effort to tide over difficulties through production. In addition, we should mobilize all strength in society to repair and restore the operation of projects damaged by flooding.

Comrade Li Guixian said: Liaoning has fairly abundant economic strength and a solid material foundation. We have full confidence in overcoming disasters. At present, the provincial CPC Committee has called on party members, party cadres, and the party's activists throughout the province to take the lead in working hard and perseveringly, and to unite with the provincial people in order to make up for the losses caused by the serious natural disasters. All people throughout the province should continue to advance towards prosperity.

TWO KMT AGENTS ARRESTED AT BAOSHAN COMPLEX

OW131659 Beijing XINHUA in English 1646 GMT 13 Sep 85

[Text] Shanghai, September 13 (XINHUA) -- Two Kuomintang agents have been arrested here for attempting to sabotage the construction of China's biggest iron and steel complex. A woman, the girlfriend of one of them, was also arrested for spy activities, the Shanghai Municipal Bureau of State Security announced today.

In February and March this year, the bureau reported, Hong Kong-based agencies of the intelligence office of Taiwan's "Ministry of National Defense" hatched a plot to sabotage the construction of the Baoshan iron and steel complex on the outskirts of Shanghai. The spy who was ordered to carry out the plot was named as Wu Jiajie. Zhang Jianxin, who had been recruited by Wu, got involved later. Wu Jiajie joined a Kuomintang spy organization in Hong Kong after he migrated there in 1983. He recruited Zhang Jianxin, a vendor in Shanghai, in December last year. Wu taught Zhang espionage skills. Zhang and his girlfriend, Zhu Hui, a worker in Shanghai's Taikang food factory, sent messages in invisible ink to a Kuomintang spy organization in Hong Kong.

In March this year, Wu Jiajie ordered Zhang Jianxin to survey the Baoshan project. They agreed that Wu was to supply the equipment and Zhang was to carry out the sabotage action.

DALIAN STATE SECURITY BUREAU CRACKS KMT SPY CASE

HK110752 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0357 GMT 11 Sep 85

[Text] Dalian, 11 Sep (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE) -- A responsible person of the State Security Bureau of Dalian City announced yesterday that the bureau recently cracked a KMT spy case after a careful and secret investigation. A spy named Yang Yigong was arrested according to the law.

Before he was arrested, Yang Yigong, 43, was a measurement inspector for the measurement office in charge of the northern railway section of the Dalian Railway Subbureau. During his family's visit to Japan in February 1983, under the influence of the KMT's reactionary propaganda and seduced by its offer of goods and money, he joined a Taiwan KMT spy organization and underwent espionage training. The spy organization assigned him the tasks of collecting intelligence about the party, government, and Army of the mainland and about forming a spy organization on the mainland. The spy organization gave him a spy code, an alias, and methods of making contacts.

In March 1983, he returned to Dalian with implements and funds for carrying out espionage activities. Subsequently, on several occasions he sent political, military, and economic intelligence about the mainland to the spy organization and tried to coerce some people on the mainland into joining the spy organization.

TRADE OFFICIAL RETURNS TO PRC FROM HONG KONG

HK161428 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Sep 85 p 1

[By Albert Chan]

[Text] The junior Chinese trade official who attempted suicide after demanding political asylum in the United States returned to the mainland yesterday morning in time to celebrate his son's birthday. A calm and smiling Mr Wu Yalun (33) was accompanied by several Chinese officials in a Mercedes-Benz on his return trip to China through the Man Kam To crossing shortly after 8 am.

Just before he left the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY's office in Wanchai where he had been staying for the past few days, he told reporters he was eager to return home to see his family. "I have bought gifts for my one-year-old son whose birthday falls on Tuesday and there are also gifts for my wife." He said he had used the daily expenses given by his trade delegation to buy gifts for his family.

"Now I'm going back to the mainland, I feel emotional and deeply agitated," he said. Mr Wu also told reporters he did not think the Chinese authorities will be harsh with him and he said he would probably quit his job as a foreign trade official.

Mr Wu arrived here on September 1 with a Chinese delegation to hold the Chinese Patent Medicines and Medicated Wines Export Fair here. On September 3, Mr Wu attended a banquet where he got drunk and demanded assistance from the Hong Kong Government for political asylum in the United States. He was subdued by colleagues who took him to his quarters but a few hours later, Mr Wu slashed himself with a blade and was taken to hospital. During his six days in hospital, he was approached by leftwing and rightwing Chinese and was persuaded to "defect" to Taiwan. But on Thursday, in a dramatic turn of events, Mr Wu said he wanted to return to the mainland and said he regretted what he had done.

XINHUA OPENS THREE PUBLIC RELATIONS OFFICES

HK161249 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Sep p 8

[Text] The last of the three "public relations" branches of the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY in Hong Kong is to be opened in Central today. The new Central office at Des Voeux Road will serve residents on the island by enabling them to present their views on China's policies. Its Kowloon office in Kowloon Tong opened on Saturday and its New Territories branch last Monday.

Officer-in-Charge of the Kowloon office, Mr Fang Jun, has called on local residents to make their views known to the office on China's policies and programmes. Complaints against services and treatment on the mainland will also be heard. Mr Fang (57) said at the opening of the Kowloon office that the functions of the office are to make contact with more people and to provide advice. The office is in a two-storey villa at 6 York Road in Kowloon Tong -- a popular spot for luxury flats.

Mr Fang said the office would not gather opinion on the Basic Law as this is supposed to be the function of the consultative committee. But the office, he said, would try to make public opinion known to the State Council and National People's Congress.

The site was previously used as guesthouse for the NCNA.

LIAOWANG TO BEGIN HONG KONG EDITION NEXT YEAR

HK160908 Hong Kong SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST in English 16 Sep 85 p 12

[Text] China's official political magazine OUTLOOK will launch an overseas edition in Hong Kong early next year. A spokesman for the NEW CHINA NEWS AGENCY's Hong Kong branch said the new edition, to be published by NCNA, will concentrate on Hong Kong affairs. The weekly OUTLOOK magazine has already attracted attention internationally because of its access to top Chinese leaders on policy matters. It has been used as a vehicle to elaborate on top-level Chinese policies on major issues, including Hong Kong's future. This will be the second overseas edition of OUTLOOK, following a weekly edition published in the United States.

Hong Kong affairs will be featured extensively in the Hong Kong edition, in addition to the China-originating content of the main edition. The Hong Kong OUTLOOK will thus differ from the American edition which is largely similar to the home edition in China, with only a small section devoted to coverage of North American events.

The Hong Kong edition will have its own editorial staff transferred from Beijing -- it is not known whether local staff will also be recruited.

It is understood OUTLOOK's Hong Kong office will be in NCNA's news service wing in Wanchai. The OUTLOOK Hong Kong edition plans follow a similar move by the PEOPLE'S DAILY, which recently began publishing its overseas edition in Hong Kong.

LIAOWANG'S APPRAISAL OF CHIANG KAI-SHEK, SON

HK160229 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 15 Sep 85 p 3

[Special report: "Mainland's Appraisal of Chiang Kai-shek and His Son -- LIAOWANG Overseas Edition Answers Questions by a Taiwan Compatriot"]

[Text] The LIAOWANG weekly overseas edition has carried an article in response to questions raised by a Taiwan compatriot in its trial issue No 1 after changing its layout. The article is entitled "What Is the Mainland's Appraisal of Chiang Kai-shek and His Son." Below is the text of this article:

A reader from Taiwan wrote us a letter asking the following questions: "What is the mainland's appraisal of Mr. Chiang Kai-shek? What is your understanding of Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo?"

He Adhered to His Nationalist Stand

Answer: Mr Chiang Kai-shek was an important figure in the history of contemporary China. He entered into cooperation with CPC twice, namely, during the period of the northern expedition and later during the anti-Japanese war. After the victory of the anti-Japanese war, he concluded with Mao Zedong, then chairman of the CPC Central Committee, the 10 October agreement, by which he accepted the program on national reconstruction in peace and by a democratic means put forth by the CPC. All these acts were of great significance to the development of our country. It was a real pity that Mr Chiang Kai-shek failed to observe the agreement because he lacked sincerity and stubbornly believed that disputes could be settled by force. As a result, he was defeated and was forced to retreat to Taiwan in 1948, the second year of his office as the "President of the Republic of China." He stayed in Taiwan until his death in Taipei in April 1975. Holding the post of "president" for 27 years on Taiwan Island, which is isolated from the mainland, Mr Chiang Kai-shek stuck to the nationalist stand of one China all the time and so far Taiwan remains under Chinese control. This is a fact obvious to all Chinese compatriots.

In 1924, Mr. Sun Yat-sen started reorganizing the KMT, entered into cooperation with the CPC, and laid down the three cardinal policies of alliance with the Soviet Union, cooperation with the communists, and assistance to the peasants and workers. During this period, Chiang Kai-shek enjoyed the trust of Sun Yat-sen and was appointed chairman of the KMT Central Executive Committee, commander-in-chief of the National Revolutionary Army, and to other posts. He then asserted: "Whoever objects to the three cardinal policies" is to be regarded as "a traitor to the prime minister" and "all of us must step forward to denounce him."

Chiang Had To Bear the Principal Responsibility for the "Long-Term Operation to Exterminate the Communists"

The first cooperation between the KMT and the CPC resulted in the accomplishment of the great northern expedition and vigorously pushed forward the development of our nation. All Chinese compatriots cherishing the lofty ideal of invigorating China should take a positive attitude toward this period in the history of China. It was a pity that Chiang Kai-shek went back on his word later. On 12 April 1927 he launched in Shanghai the campaign to suppress the Communists and the revolutionary masses shocking the country and the whole world. This event is known as the "12 April incident" in the history of contemporary China. Thus, the cooperation between the KMT and the CPC was completely upset and the KMT launched the long civil war in an attempt to "exterminate" the Communists. Chiang Kai-shek had to bear the principal responsibility for this historical development.

The Chinese nation experienced a grave catastrophe in the 1930's as the Japanese imperialists launched large-scale aggression against China. During the period from the 18 September incident to the 7 July Marco Polo Bridge incident, at the crucial moment when China was faced with foreign aggression, Chiang Kai-shek pursued the policy of nonresistance and the principle of "putting down internal upheavals before repulsing foreign aggression," both of which were counter to national interests. In consequence, a large part of China's territory fell into enemy hands and the Chinese nation was faced with a more and more serious crisis. In order to redeem the country and the nation, Zhang Xueliang and Yang Hucheng arrested Chiang Kai-shek in Xian in 1936 to plead with him for resistance against Japan. The CPC later acted as a mediator in the incident. So the CPC and KMT reached an understanding based on the common goal of peaceful unification and resistance in unison to aggression. Joining their forces in national salvation, the KMT and the CPC once again entered into cooperation. Chiang Kai-shek, as the principal leader of the KMT, did play a positive role in the second round of cooperation between the KMT and the CPC and in the joint resistance against Japan. Despite the fact that some principal KMT leaders in power never gave up their anticommunist principle, the vast number of patriotic military officers, soldiers, and government officials kept up the struggle against the Japanese aggressors. The people respect and will always cherish the memory of all the troops who fought bravely and all commanders and soldiers who sacrificed their lives in the anti-Japanese war.

Starting a Civil War, He Made the People Suffer

With the victory of the war of resistance, the people of the whole country hoped that the KMT and CPC would continue their cooperation in order to build the country peacefully. However, it is a pity that at a time when the country needed peaceful construction and when the people wanted to settle down, Chiang Kai-shek tore up the agreement on peaceful national construction signed by the KMT and CPC on 10 October, 1946. With U.S. military and economic aid, he sent an army of several million to mount an all-out attack on the liberated areas established by the people and troops under CPC leadership in areas previously occupied by the Japanese aggressor Army. He promised to annihilate the CPC Armed Forces in 3 months. Thus, a full-scale civil war broke out in China.

It Is Wise To Be Against the "Taiwan Independence Movement"

Mr Chiang Kai-shek spent more than 20 years in Taiwan. He did two wise things. First, he was against the idea of "two Chinas" and second, he was against the "Taiwan Independence Movement." Mr Chiang Kai-shek repeatedly said: There are people who vainly attempt to create "two Chinas." This is the Chinese people's "greatest and deepest worry" and is "utterly unacceptable."

People on the mainland are unfamiliar with Mr Chiang Ching-kuo. During the first KMT-CPC cooperation, Chiang Ching-kuo was studying in the Soviet Union. He had spent 13 years there. In 1937, on the eve of the outbreak of the war of resistance, he returned from the Soviet Union and was appointed the administrative commissioner of the south Jiangxi special region shortly after his return.

On 2 November, 1939, Japanese airplanes bombed Xikou. Ms Mao, that is, Chiang Ching-kuo's mother, was sadly killed. In order to show his hatred of this Japanese atrocity and his deep affection for his mother, he erected at the place Ms Mao was killed a monument on which the words "washing blood stain with blood" were carved. This monument now still stands in Xikou near a house in which Chiang Ching-kuo once lived.

Chiang Ching-kuo's Achievements and Mistakes in His Governance of Taiwan

After assuming power in Taiwan, Chiang Ching-kuo continues to insist that there is only one China and takes the stand against the idea of "two Chinas." In April this year, at a meeting with former UK Prime Minister Heath, CPC leader Deng Xiaoping said: Both we and Chiang Ching-kuo speak of one China. Although his is one united on the basis of the three people's principles, we however speak a common language. That means that there is only one China, not two. In addition, Chiang Ching-kuo has carried out some reforms in economic construction. Taiwan's economy is developing at a rather rapid pace. However, it is necessary to point out that in his attitude toward the CPC and in his stand on the call by compatriots at home and abroad for KMT-CPC talks and for the early and peaceful reunification of China, Chiang Ching-kuo has so far failed to base himself on the interests of the country and the nation or make some positive and correct decisions. That is a pity. He also rejects the Taiwan people's demand for democratic reforms and some of their other just demands. He even suppresses them by violence. This runs counter to public opinion and is opposed by the people in Taiwan and the mainland.

HUBEI MILITARY DISTRICT CRITICIZED FOR EXTRAVAGANCE

HK150636 Hong Kong MING PAO in Chinese 15 Sep 85 p 5

["Special Dispatch From Beijing": "Hubei Military District Takes Advantage of Army Streamlining, Reorganization To Purchase and Distribute Luxurious Furniture"]

[Text] The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Central Military Commission circulated a notice recently criticizing the PLA Hubei Military District CPC Committee for taking advantage of Army streamlining and reorganization to spend 160,000 yuan to purchase furniture and distribute it to different levels in light of the criteria set by the military district CPC Committee.

The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Central Military Commission instructed the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Wuhan Military Region [as published] to seriously handle the case of the Hubei Military District CPC Committee and find the person responsible for the case.

The notice pointed out: The Hubei Military District CPC Committee held a Standing Committee meeting on 14 June and decided to use the money earned by the military district organs' Fuxing company to purchase furniture for the cadres of the organs and divisions directly under the military district. The furniture was distributed according to the following criteria: 1,000 yuan for cadres at army level, 700 yuan for cadres at division level, 400 yuan for cadres at regiment level, 250 yuan for cadres at battalion level, 150 yuan for cadres at company and platoon level, and an additional 100 yuan for purchasing electric fans for cadres at and above battalion level. At first, the principle was to "purchase missing and necessary furniture." Actually, the pieces requested by the cadres within the "criteria" were all purchased. In the headquarters, the cadres made their lists and then handed them over to the management office for purchasing. In the Logistics Department, the cadres first purchased the furniture and then presented their receipts for reimbursement. According to statistics, the military district organs purchased 1,296 pieces of furniture.

The notice circulated to the whole Army said: The Hubei Military District organs have taken advantage of Army streamlining and reorganization to indiscriminately distribute furniture to various units and divisions. This case has taken place after the relaying of the spirit of the enlarged meeting of the Central Military Commission and the all-Army discipline work conference, and at the time when party rectification of the military district organs was about to wind up.

The notice held that the Hubei Military District organs have violated the "Regulations for the Distribution of Furniture in the PLA" promulgated by the Central Military Commission. The Hubei Military District organs have committed the mistake of taking advantage of Army streamlining and reorganization to reap profit and to seek private gains at public expense. It is the manifestation of an unhealthy party style and impure party spirit that shows no consideration for the general interest.

The Discipline Inspection Committee of the Central Military Commission decided that the furniture distributed must be checked in accordance with the regulations of the Central Military Commission. Except for the pieces that conform to the regulations, all furniture distributed must be returned. If any individual intends to keep the furniture for personal use, he should pay for it.

The notice pointed out: Under current Army reform, streamlining, and reorganization, the practices of violating the regulations and using the income from production to purchase and indiscriminately distribute furniture have taken place in some units and also in higher level organs. All these problems must be seriously examined and resolutely straightened out in accordance with the relevant stipulations of the General Staff Headquarters, the General Political Department, the General Logistics Department, and the Discipline Inspection Committee of the Central Military Commission.

The notice called on the CPC committees and discipline inspection committees of all units to draw a lesson from the case and sternly deal with cases that violate the stipulations. No unit or individual must be allowed to make criticism perfunctorily and reap economic benefits.

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